FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 90 *9 May 1978*

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UN COMMITTEE APPROVES REPORT ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD090910Y Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 9, TASS--The U.N. special committee for a world conference on disarmament unanimously approved a report on the question of convocation of that truly universal forum. The report is to be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament. The session is due to open in New York on May 23. The endorsement of the report is not only to ensure an in-depth and thorough consideration of the question of a world conference on disarmament at the session itself, but is also to make more active the preparation for the convocation of the world conference which was initiated by the Soviet Union.

U.S., SOVIET DELEGATION HEADS VISIT FINNISH OFFICIALS

LD051722Y Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, May 5, TASS--Delegations of the USSR and the United States, that are exchanging views on questions of limiting the international arms trade, held a regular plenary meeting here today.

On May 4, the heads of the Soviet and American delegations--J. Mendelevich and J. Gelb paid a courtesy visit to the Finnish foreign minister, P. Vayrynen.

Taking part in the meeting were the USSR ambassador in Finland, V. Stepanov, the U.S. ambassador in Finland, R. Ridgeway, and state secretary of Finland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs M. Touvinen.

USSR, U.S. DISCUSS PROHIBITION OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD061700Y Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 6, TASS--Delegations of the USSR and the United States conducted talks in Geneva on the question of prohibiting new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation and in this context of banning radiological weapons.

The sides outlined alternative approaches to the solution of various questions under discussion. They continued their work to draft a possible convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons.

The talks were conducted from February 6 to May 4. The sides agreed to continue them at an agreed-upon date.

ZORIN PRESENTS 22 APRIL STUDIO NINE PROGRAM

LD081150Y Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1515 GMT 22 Apr 78 LD

[Studio Nine program, presented by Valentin Zorin, political observer--recorded]

[Text] [Zorin] Good evening, comrades. We are meeting again in Studio Nine at the Ostankino television center in our regular monthly program to discuss important problems of world politics, and I would like to begin by introducing the participants in today's discussion. Taking part in it are Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Inozemtsev, director of the World Economy and International Relations Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Western Economies

Many letters which we have recently received from you ask us to discuss the status of the world capitalist economy and to tell us about events in Western Europe. In particular we are asked for this information by viewers Comrade Nesterova from Krasnyy Sulin city in Rostovskaya oblast; Surenov, a student at Yukutsk University; Vartan Ashotovich Arutyunyan from Baku; a patriotic war invalid, Comrade Skarbagatov from Tomsk; Leonid Leonidovich Pavlov from Norilsk; and many other viewers.

I think that many of our viewers quite correctly connect their questions on political events to the economic situation. Vladimir Ilich Lenin frequently emphasized in his works the inseparable links between the economy and politics, and Marxism-Leninism proceeds from the assumption that politics are a concentrated expression of economics. I think that today's discussion should begin with your comments, Nikolay Nikolayevich, on the latest tendencies in capitalism's economy and politics.

[Inozemtsev] I think that the present is a very interesting and rather unusual period in the development of the world capitalist economy. The fact is that after the more or less quiet decades immediately following World War II a different period has arrived. Its starting point was the world economic crisis of 1974-1975, which was the worst of all the postwar years, and a crisis which to a certain degree is comparable in scale to the famous crisis at the end of the twenties and beginning of the thirties. This crisis shook forcefully both the economy of capitalism and the entire capitalist world. As was noted here at our 25th party congress, this crisis of 1974-1975 had several distinctive peculiarities.

Primarily there was the intensity of this crisis. The gross national product in developed capitalist countries was reduced by almost 1.5 percent in 1975. Industrial production fell by 7.6 percent. The absolute drop in production in 1975 compared to 1974 was 7.6 percent and in some countries even more--in the United States by 8.9, in Japan by 10.4, in the FRG by 8.9 percent. None of these countries had experienced anything like it during the entire postwar period. This is the first distinctive feature.

The second peculiarity was that the crisis hit almost simultaneously all the basic centers of the capitalist world--both the United States and the main countries of Western Europe, primarily the member-countries of the EEC--the Common Market--and Japan. This was the first time since the war that such a situation had arisen everywhere simultaneously, which naturally complicated any solution to the crisis for each of the countries.

The third rather important specific circumstance is the fact that the crisis of overproduction coincided with the so-called structural crises--structural crises which encompassed the rather important components of the world capitalist economy.

[Zorin] Nikolay Nikolayevich, may I interrupt you for a moment?

[Inozemtsev] Yes.

[Zorin] I think that what you have said so far shows that, even before you interpret the structural crises, some changes have taken place in the mechanism itself, in the functioning of capitalism, because the crisis was unusual.

[Inozemtsev] Quite right.

[Zorin] This shows that the adjustment structure that imperialism has created, and which was discussed by our party and other parties, did not work.

[Inozemtsev] Quite correct. I think that the essence of the matter is that all the anticrisis measures which in the past worked up to a point, the entire policy of state control of the economy which operated in all the previous periods, were limited by the framework of the countries--the national framework of American capitalism, Western European capitalism, Japanese capitalism and so forth. And here a quite new situation arose, in particular with these structural crises. A structural crisis arose which hit the entire resources of the capitalist world, and on a truly world scale.

Let us mention first the structural crises. There is the energy crisis which occurred on the scale of the entire resources of the capitalist world. Then there is the raw materials crisis which affected all countries to a considerable degree. There are great difficulties concerning food. It is now one of the most serious problems when considering the world economy. There is the currency and financial crisis which had an enormous effect on all capitalist countries in a different way and to different degrees, but everywhere a very profound effect.

So you understand that the economic control mechanisms created before were found to be insufficient to overcome the global processes which developed in the capitalist economy. However, if we speak about the cyclical crisis of overproduction, then we can say that it has now passed. But the definite sluggishness of investment processes is typical of all countries. And there is no way out of a crisis without investments, and no increase in production either. It is characteristic of all countries that 1977 data--data on growth, the gross national product and industrial production--are much lower than for 1976. According to forecasts--and they differ in different countries and depend on who makes them--it looks as though 1978, the current year, will probably be at about the same level as last year, 1977. As far as 1979 is concerned, the forecasts differ widely and great alarm is apparent.

[Zorin] But, Nikolay Nikolayevich, usually after a crisis there was a period of vitality and upsurge. Now according to what you say, there is no such thing.

[Inozemtsev] Of course there is a certain revitalization, but where is the difficulty? The difficulty is that the revitalization is there, but several problems, which in fact provoked the crisis and determined the particular depth of the crisis in 1974-1975, remain. The problems are not solved. Everything remains as usual. There is great unemployment during a crisis. The crisis ends and unemployment usually drops sharply. There is nothing like it now. Unemployment is very high. For example, by the end of 1977 absolute unemployment reached about 17 million people in all developed capitalist countries. This includes 6.3 million people in the United States. And what is characteristic is not just the existence of this unemployment,but the failure of the measures taken to reduce the unemployment. Now even several bourgeois government, including the U.S. Government, Carter's administration, testify to their incapacity in fact. According to several of Carter's recent statements on economic questions, the task is to reduce unemployment by half a percent annually, by half a percent annually depending on comparatively high development rates and for several years in the future. This means that very high levels of unemployment are planned for several years in advance. This is one question.

The second similar problem concerns inflation. Inflation now is three times higher than in the sixties. For example, the average increase in the cost of living in 1977 in all developed capitalist countries was 11 percent. In Japan it was at a level of about 8 percent, in France 9.5 percent, in Britain 16 percent, in Italy 19 percent, in Spain 24 percent and so on. Therefore, despite the end of the cyclical crisis of overproduction, inflation has not dropped but remains at a very high level.

And finally a third rather significant circumstance. I spoke about these crises and crisis phenomena which affected definite structures of the world capitalist economy. In particular I mentioned energy. The situation concerning energy has not improved in the least at present. Or maybe it has improved to a very relative degree. Everybody now agrees that the era of cheap fuel, cheap energy, is over. And it really is over because if you consider a country like the United States--and the United States is a country which is comparatively much better insured of its own energy resources than, say, Western Europe or Japan--the United States now spends about $43-44 billion annually on oil imports. During 1977 the total was $43 billion and naturally it caused a great trade deficit--about, or rather precisely, $26.7 billion which is three times more than in 1976.

[Zorin] Nikolay Nikolayevich, may I ask you one more question. I think that a great role in this is played by the crisis in the relations between imperialism and the developing countries. In the past the traditional pressure on the colonies during a crisis and the pumping of funds from the colonies helped capitalism to get out of difficult situations. But now it is very complicated because many countries which follow the path of progressive development refuse to have anything to do with imperialism in any way concerning these plans. And even countries which follow a more or less capitalist path also resist, or at least demand equality, even if it is capitalist equality.

[Inozemtsev] That is quite correct. This also makes the position of these developed capitalist countries more difficult.

They depend on the developing countries to a great extent now from the economic point of view. Let us take the figure for iron ore: 75 percent of iron ore is imported by the United States, Western Europe and Japan. It is imported primarily from developing countries. Nonferrous metals--83 percent, oil--75 percent. What is also interesting about oil is that not only has the scale of oil imports by developed countries from the developing countries increased, but oil prices have also increased sharply. If the cost of oil imports in 1970 was $14.5 billion, which is quite recent, in 1977 it was 142 billion. From 14 to 142 billion is a tenfold increase in an extremely short period. Naturally this creates several problems, very serious problems for developing countries. What are they trying to do? In this case, of course, a policy of differentiation is carried out depending on the specific countries and groups of countries within this so-called Third World, within the developing countries. In the case of countries which already follow the capitalist path, more or less, the plan is to increase considerably capital investment in these countries--and it is really is increasing.

There is the plan to use them to a certain degree as industrial raw material additions to the economy of the developed capitalist countries, not just as raw materials suppliers. Definite branches of the industry are now being developed in several developing countries, and this includes heavy industry. This solves several problems at once, from the point of view of developed capitalist countries. It reduces this pressure on energy and raw materials if they are used directly in the countries where they exist, and it insures profits from very cheap labor in these developed countries. And finally it solves several so-called ecological problems, problems of pollution in their own countries. Pollution thus is transferred to the countries of the Third World.

At the same time the question arises: What happens to dependence? The question of dependence is very simple: The plan is that although the developing countries will develop their own industry, the developing countries will continue to hold in their own hands the technology, science and techniques and in this way will in any case insure their priority and the continuation of the dependent position of the developing countries.

[Zorin] Nikolay Nikolayevich, you spoke of the difficulties of the capitalist economy at present. These difficulties probably cause the attempts to find some common ways of overcoming these difficulties by these leading capitalist states. A year ago I was in London at the first of these summit conferences of the Seven. It is now announced that the second of these conferences will be held in Bonn in the middle of July. The seven leading capitalist countries will be represented by their heads of state. Carter will come to Bonn. I would like you to discuss the role of this new mechanism for regulating the capitalist economy, and what does it produce and what does it not produce?

[Inozemtsev] It really is a new mechanism because some years ago there was nothing like it. The creation of this mechanism is connected to the attempts at some collective efforts to overcome the difficulties of the capitalist world, and in particular to solve global problems, to work out more or less a single policy toward the developing countries and--to tell the truth--to work out some common policy toward the socialist world, because during the years of the crisis and the years of all these shocks, the general correlation of forces on the world arena has again changed considerably to the benefit of socialism and to the detriment of capitalism.

These are the attempts. Do they produce any results? They do produce some results and agreements are reached on some positions concerning the views and actions of these basic capitalist countries. But I think that it must be said simply and sincerely that it is a very relative result. No serious results have been achieved on any of the more important economic contradictions despite all these conferences of the Seven, the Six and so on.

[Zorin] Of course, the events in the economy of capitalism cannot fail to influence the political and social spheres. In this connection I would like to quote two very significant statements. One of them was made by one of the most influential industrial barons of the capitalist countries, the president of the Italian Fiat concern, Giovanni Agnelli. And the other by the political leader of probably the most experienced bourgeoisie--the British bourgeoisie--British Prime Minister James Callaghan. Both statements were made a year ago during a visit first by Agnelli and then by Callaghan to the United States. Speaking in Washington, Agnelli said: The internal crisis experienced by the leading countries of the West, and primarily the mass unemployment and inflation, threaten the political stability of these countries. The same thought, even more frankly, was expressed by Callaghan speaking in Washington at the National Press Club. He said that the economic disorders experienced by capitalist states, in particular unemployment and unemployment among young people, are fraught with dangers of sabotage of political stability in Western countries, and what is more, fraught with dangers of changes of political systems. These two leaders of the bourgeoisie are themselves sounding the alarm about the influence of economic processes on events in politics and special affairs. I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to comment on this problem.

[Zagladin] It will be a pleasure. I think that both Agnelli and Callaghan had much to think about because both countries had probably the biggest social disturbances in recent times during the crisis.

[Inozemtsev] Well, if the contradictions of the internal mechanism of the capitalist system become acute, naturally all the social contradictions also become acute.

[Zagladin] Yes, one follows the other immediately. The intensification of social contradictions--and I will not repeat the figures which have been quoted here--are connected primarily with the worsening of the position of the working masses. This has happened without doubt and is caused by inflation, unemployment and so on. This intensification was also the result of the attempts made by the monopolistic capital to come out of the crisis at the expense of working masses themselves in big capitalist states and also in other countries which are still within the framework of the capitalist system of the world economy. Both problems flowed together and produced a new social atmosphere in the capitalist countries.

At the same time, naturally, rather active debates took place during this period in the working class movement and in scientific circles of the Western countries--not only in Western countries but in our socialist world--on the subject of how to define the social and political consequences of the crisis. The points of view expressed were very different and the most extreme were probably the following: The crisis, since it leads to a sharp intensification of contradictions and produces social insecurity and lack of stability, is a positive phenomenon which must inevitably lead to some progressive political and social changes. The other, completely opposite point of view is also based on a certain historic experience.

It is that crises are a negative phenomenon which lead to a loss in the fighting efficiency of the working class and the weakening of the power of the class, primarily in its use of the strike weapon, and that crises actually demobilize the masses.

Marxists have never been given to such simplification, because both these points of view are, after all, just simplifications. The Marxist position is characterized primarily by concrete analysis of each concrete crisis in general and in each country.

[Zorin] Vadim Valentinovich, in this connection I would like to remind you that in certain circles and in Western propaganda--which at present is rather active--there is talk of the USSR being interested in crises.

[Zagladin] And creates these very crises to extract benefits from it. I think that this is a very naive way of putting the question, because if it were possible to create crises--just as if it were possible to prevent crises--the entire development of such crises would probably take a different course. The capitalist governments, the bourgeois governments, did all that they could to prevent the current crisis. And yet they were unable to prevent it. The fact is that such a crisis is the natural development of several objective processes. And this development leads to these crises. Now, concerning our position. Are we interested in crises, or are we not interested in them? The case is not so simple here either. It is far from simple. Let us ask these questions: Who suffers most from a crisis? Who suffers the most serious consequences, primarily economic consequences? Answer: the working masses. And are we interested in seeing the working class in France of Italy or any other country worse off than before? Of course not.

Consider the other side of the question which is connected to international economic relations. Much was said about the fact that during the crisis and in connection with the increase in oil prices, the USSR gained much. It is natural that we have gained something from the increase in oil prices and the sale of oil to developed capitalist countries. At the same time we, and many other socialist countries lost in other ways because prices changed, including the prices for industrial products we buy from these countries. These prices have increased. The prices of several raw materials and agricultural products which we sell to capitalist countries changed, that is, fell. So all this requires very careful and comprehensive analysis and calculation. And if our interests should be mentioned, well, we are primarily interested in the successful struggle of the working people in capitalist countries for the satisfaction of their concrete economic and social demands. And we are interested in a normal development of international economic relations to insure that each country should benefit from the international division of labor.

[Zorin] Since we mentioned this subject, we can add this: One side blames us for provoking the crisis and the other side--these are the leftist circles--says that by trading with the West we help capitalism to come out of the crisis. You cannot satisfy everyone.

[Zagladin] To return to our subject, I said that there must be a concrete approach not to the crisis in general, but to the crisis in particular countries because it is difficult to describe the sociopolitical situation on a general scale for the entire capitalist world. However, there is one common factor: There is without doubt an element of instability, there is without doubt a certain polarization of forces, after which we find peculiarities connected to the specifics of the countries. The ability to combine one with the other provides the correct answer to the question. To do this, one should turn to some individual countries to give a better illustration of the matter.

[Zorin] I wanted to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, if you could answer the many letters we have received about the political situation in Italy and in France where critical political campaigns have taken place and where critical events have occurred. I would like you to dwell concretely on these subjects.

Italian, French Situations

[Zagladin] With pleasure. I must say that both these countries are more characteristic than many others from the point of view of the political and sociopolitical consequences of the crisis. The consequences have appeared in a more acute and clear form here. Speaking concretely, what is the question? Primarily, the tenseness of social contradictions if I may say so. A higher degree of tenseness compared to other capitalist countries has been reached in both these countries, both France and Italy. In both countries the situation reached a situation when the active upsurge of the class struggle brought them to the brink of serious social changes. The entire progressive and bourgeois press has for many months written and continues to write and speak about this. At the same time a very interesting point must be noted, and it concerns not only France and Italy but maybe other countries.

It is a fact that in the past, during the crisis period when uncertainty appeared in the situation and people were afraid of losing their jobs, the level of the strike struggle was lowered. This happened in the 1930's and during the immediate prewar period and during the postwar years. Nothing like it has happened now. There was no decrease in the strike movement. On the contrary, it was activated. New forms of struggle appeared, more effective ones. It must be said that the workers movement succeeded in both France and Italy, and it succeeded in some other countries to save something of its economic positions, that is, its socioeconomic rights, shall we say. It succeeded to prevent a more acute drop in the standard of living of the working people.

I would like to add here a bit to the crisis analysis given by Nikolay Nikolayevich. The fact is that a particular role in this crisis course was played by the political factor. Let us consider France of Italy. In recent times many facts came to light showing that the Italian and French bourgeoisie, fearing its working class and fearing that the leftist forces or Communists will enter the government, have taken large amounts of capital abroad.

[Inozemtsev] Yes, the loss of capital was enormous.

[Zagladin] Enormous. Billions. Several billion francs from France and several tens of billion liras from Italy. Naturally this could not fail to influence the state of the country's economy and could not contribute to the resolution of the crisis phenomena such as the overcoming of inflation or foreign trade balance deficit. On the contrary, it was all aggravated. In this way the political factor acted directly against the way out of the crisis, against overcoming the crisis. It must be said that the programs and proposals made by the Communists and the Socialists in these countries contained realistic approaches which would have shown a way out of the crisis if they were implemented. The Communists and Socialists in France and Italy proposed the implementation of these measures parallel to other measures which would have meant certain social changes. It would not have been socialism yet--they emphasized that there is no case of socialism yet--but there was talk of some serious reforms which would have democratized the existing system on the economic on the social or political level where some reforms would have been carried out and which have made it possible for the working people and the leftist forces to have more influence on the policy of these countries and would have prevented the negative influence of the great bourgeoisie and the monopolistic capital which prevents them from coming out of the swamp.

This was the platform, this was the battlefield. The battle was extremely sharp. You probably all know, comrades, about the French elections and about the acute situation before the first and second rounds. As far as Italy is concerned, the situation there was also frequently highly tense. However, in both cases we can see that despite the difficulties, despite the fact that the leftist forces of either country have thus far been unable to overcome the barriers erected by the monopolistic capital and have been unable to break through to the front and achieve a real implementation of their plans, there is an advance.

[Inozemtsev] There is an advance.

[Zagladin] No doubt, it is there. And this gladdens all the supporters of democracy and progress, and at the same time causes great alarm in the camp of the opponents, the imperialist capitalists of these countries and also on a wider scale. It can be said with confidence that these operations of export of capital from these two countries--naturally it was not done by French and Italian monopolies.... [sentence as heard]

[Zorin] I was recently in Washington and I met one of the most influential men in Washington, Senator Edward Kennedy. We talked in his office and I noticed that he had a small poster on the wall over his desk, written in a childish hand, and I have written down the text on the poster since I liked it very much. It said: Teach me, God, to react quietly to events whose course cannot be changed. Give me strength to intervene in events within my power, and teach me wisdom to distinguish between the two. I asked the senator what this maxim was and he told me his daughter found it somewhere and wrote it down. He liked it so much that he decided to keep it always in view. One receives the impression that Washington has so far neither succeeded in reacting quietly to events whose course does not depend on it, nor distinguish between events in its power from those not in its power.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the American interference in the internal political life of European countries and ask you to comment on it.

U.S. Interference in Europe

[Zagladin] Where facts are concerned, it is a simple matter. Comrades, our listeners, our viewers, know these facts because much was written about it in the press and the radio and television transmitted materials on it. One could put the question on a wider scale. We are frequently accused of the wish to organize the export of the revolution. This began at once after the October Revolution and since then this propaganda, this accusation, has never ceased. And if one speaks of the real truth, the fact is that since the very beginning our country said decisively through Lenin that the export of the revolution is unacceptable in any way and that it would be harmful for the revolutionary process itself, since it is only the people themselves who can decide what structure they desire. However, what we now observe in Western Europe is essentially a simple export of the counterrevolution.

This is something that imperialism has applied before, is applying now and it seems it will continue to apply. It is something which arises from its nature. We have seen this export of counterrevolution in recent times. If we go back 60 years the first attempt to export counterrevolution was the intervention in the Soviet Union. And so far this desire has not disappeared. I speak seriously. Now, in recent times there was Chile and Portugal and now there is intervention in the affairs of Italy and France. This is simply export of counterrevolution. From a legal or justice viewpoint, this is something illegal and unjust.

[Inozemtsev] I would just like to add something. It is true that the desire to struggle against revolution and revolutionary processes is still strong. But what has changed, and changed drastically, is the practical possibility of attempting counterrevolutions or exporting counterrevolutions. I think that a big role is played in this by the new international situation which has arisen in recent years. The entire process of international detente, the process of the normalization of international relations, the process of the development of cooperation between different countries, including countries with different social structures--this process had a very positive effect on these processes of social development in several countries and various groups of countries. As you know, much is written and said now in the West about detente having exhausted itself. I think this is an absolutely incorrect statement. The fact is that international detente--and communists, our party and our party's Central Committee have always understood it in this way--detente is not a single act, it is a process. It is a process of influence on international relations in a positive direction to strengthen peace and security and to organize this normal cooperation between states.

[Zagladin] That is a transition process from the Cold War to a stable coexistence.

[Inozemtsev] Yes. It is not an easy process because the supporters of detente are facing very influential opponents. There are confrontations of different tendencies and during these confrontations various shifts in position take place. But on the whole there is no doubt that the forces of detente have achieved great successes in the development of this process. Despite the counteraction of these forces opposing detente, the process continues to develop. And I think that if we consider the most recent times, there is much evidence of this.

For example, consider what unanimous world wide protest was provoked by the U.S. actions in whipping up the arms race on a worldwide scale by resorting to the neutron bomb and so on. It was a unanimous protest literally in all countries and particularly in the countries of Western Europe and in the United States itself. I was there recently with our parliamentary delegation, and it would be incorrect to think that there is no struggle of these tendencies in the United States. There is a struggle. Influential forces stand for detente and not just the public masses, but many realistic figures in Congress--we had talks in Congress--and politicians and so on. And I think that this process of further development of detente will continue.

I think that a big role in this will probably be played by the forthcoming visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG because much depends on our relations with this country as much as on the general situation in Europe. The entire international atmosphere depends on it. This is why I think that in this direction, the direction of the normalization of international relations, the general international climate, the atmosphere now is quite different from what it was in the thirties, for example. Several such directions for a way out from the crisis were searched for, on paths of fascism, on paths of war and so forth--now the Western ruling circles find it very hard to take this course. Very hard, because the new correlation of forces has produced a new international situation.

[Zagladin] This has a strong influence on the domestic life of capitalist countries, because in today's conditions, in conditions of crisis, the aspiration of monopolistic capital and its more influential groups is to turn slightly to the right--and sometimes more than a little--and to appeal to forces which, if not quite fascist, are neofascist or conservative as they say or whatever else they are called. In short, they want to turn to the right. But this is difficult because neofascist forces in any form or disguise have no standing with the people, the ordinary people and working people. The past has taught well enough what fascism is and because of that it takes on new disguises such as in Chile now. And so these rightist forces are also trying to maneuver and take on new disguises. I mean new labels and names, a search for some new political platforms and finally quite original attempts which have appeared lately and to which I would like to draw your attention, as to a great danger, if you like.

What I mean is that there are some leftist groups in Western countries, in particular in Italy, France and other countries. They may be groups connected to Trotskyists and also Maoist elements. There are other different groups which emerge from nobody knows where and are financed by unknown elements. And these groups act outwardly under ultraleftist and ultrarevolutionary slogans. However, their practical activity--the creation of an atmosphere of distrust, an atmosphere of arson, denunciations, assassinations and so forth--is to the benefit of the rightists in fact. What emerges is a definite union of the rightists and leftists. For example, the kidnaping of Moro, the former Italian prime minister, who has kidnaped him? These Red Brigades--who are they? When they began to unravel this affair--I mean the Italian authorities, the democratic forces and the Italian Communist Party--it became clear that the trail led to the right and not to the left.

And what is more, somewhere abroad, either to some circles in the FRG, or somewhere in the United States, and thus this new element, this new and I repeat very dangerous element is emphasized. The fact is that the leftist groups, the leftist organizations which act under presumably untrarevolutionary slogans, are actually serving the most rightist forces. In fact everything they do, particularly in Italy now, is directed at undermining the democratic forces in Italy, at undermining the course followed by Italian Communists in order to bring the country out of a difficult situation into which monopolistic capital put it. Therefore, the role of the leftists now is a subject of serious thought and at the same time needs vigilance because they may create a very dangerous situation not only for some countries but internationally and in particular for detente.

[Inozemtsev] Of course, if you speak of detente in particular, we have this union of the ultrarightist forces in the imperialist camp and the Peking leadership.

[Zagladin] And the leftist groups are also against detente.

[Inozemtsev] They are all against detente.

[Zorin] In this connection, Vadim Valentinovich, let us have a comment on the Communists' tactics in this complicated political situation.

[Zagladin] This question requires a wider discussion, of course. But we can say that naturally our friends and comrades, the Western communists and primarily the Italian communists, the French communists and communists in other countries, have a difficult time at present during their development and the development of their countries. It is natural that they continue the struggle, but they understand that conditions are different, that conditions are different on the international scale. As Nikolay Nikolayevich said: There is detente--the forces of social progress on the world arena are growing. There are new conditions in the capitalist world, that is the crisis and its peculiar character. There are new changed conditions in each of their countries. This is why the communist parties quite correctly say that they must improve their strategy, improve their tactics and find new ways of struggling to overcome today's difficulties and bring their countries to the path of social progress which leads to socialism in the end.

This target is openly stated and aimed at by communists, and not only communists but also the representatives of other leftwing forces. The question can be concretely phrased as follows: What should be the path toward democratic changes and then socialist changes, under present conditions? It is obvious that under present circumstances this path cannot be the same as it was in some other country, in Chile, or Portugal or the Soviet Union. The principle is the same everywhere. If it is a question of socialism, then it is a question of overcoming the rule of capital, of the liquidation of the exploiter structure and of the creation of a new society based on the absence of exploitation and therefore of a new state authority, the authority of the workers and their allies. The essence of the matter remains the same, even if different terms are used. The important thing is for the essence of the matter to remain the same.

However, the details of this path forward can naturally be different. There is much debate on these questions. During these debates an eventual truth is forged. But I do not think that we can say now that this truth has been fully forged yet. The search of the fraternal parties is not only justified, it is essential. They cannot advance without it. However, the answers they will find most naturally will be such that they will make them advance realistically along this path. And these answers, as comrades themselves say, are found in sharp discussions and by practical tests of various tactics. During this search, naturally, various solutions are proposed. Some may pass the practical tests and others will hardly do so and, as we think, some of them will in time be either corrected or changed by history. This is on one side a matter for theoreticians and on the other a matter for practical application.

Speaking at the Berlin conference in 1976, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that practice and political life will show who is right and who is wrong and that is the highest criteria of the correctness of solutions. At the moment it is necessary to exchange opinions and experience in a friendly atmosphere. The exchange of experience among communists is an important source of their wisdom and a help in the search for the correct solutions which they must find in order to advance.

[Inozemtsev] Vadim Valentinovich, I think that this search for the most effective tactic, the most effective strategy, is a great virtue of not only some parties but the entire communist movement as a whole. If you consider the postwar period, you will see that enormous successes were achieved in this respect. You remember the 20th congress of our party which produced several completely new aims in international politics and several other matters. All our party's congresses, and in particular the 24th and 25th congresses, have enriched to a great extent the tactics and strategy of our internal actions and the building of communism in our country, and the tactics strategy. [faulty recording precludes further transcription]

SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN STRIKE AGAINST ANGOLA

LD071124Y Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 7, TASS--The U.N. Security Council strongly condemned the armed invasion perpetrated by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. The Council qualified that barbarous act of aggression as "a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola." The Council adopted a resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country. The resolution wrathfully condemns South Africa's use of Namibia's territory as a place d'armes for armed intrusions into Angola. The U.N. Security Council also reaffirmed its support for the just and legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence, for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the country, and demanded that the Pretoria authorities immediately put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia.

It was decided to meet again in the event of further acts of violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola by the South African racist regime in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

Speaking at the meeting, S.A. Salim, permanent representative of Tanzania at the United Nations, recalled that it is not for the first time that the Republic of South Africa commits criminal acts of aggression against independent states. He pointed out that the emancipation of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa, will create conditions for insuring a lasting peace in the area.

J. Hulinsky, permanent representative of Czechoslovakia at the United Nations, pointed out that the piratic attack on Angola is another deliberate act of aggression by South African racists whose actions create a constant threat to the freedom and independence of peace-loving African countries.

The new act of aggression by the South African racists is another crime of the Vorster regime against Angola and other African states, emphasized Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations. That barbarous aggression resulted in mass killings of peaceful people. Armed bands from South Africa still remain on Angolan soil. The racists' brazen action against the sovereign African state confirmed the legitimacy of the PRA Government's repeated statements that the Republic of South Africa practises a permanent aggression against Angola.

The unceasing acts of aggression by the Pretoria regime against Angola and other African states are the result of connivance at the regime by certain imperialist circles which seek to keep their positions in Africa's south, the representative of the USSR said. The USSR delegation holds that Western countries bear a large share of responsibility for the dangerous situation that has developed in Africa's south west.

The delegation of the Soviet Union considers that the Security Council must firmly condemn South Africa for the new acts of aggression against the people of Angola and demand immediate withdrawal of all South African troops from Angolan territory, Oleg Troyanovskiy said. The Soviet delegation is ready to support any effective decisions of the U.N. Security Council including mandatory economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa and other measures which would put an end to the existence of that bastion of racism in the African Continent.

UN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE BEGINS DISCUSSION 6 MAY

LD062203Y Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 6, TASS--The Economic Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has started to discuss the present state of international economic relations. It shows that movement is growing in the developing countries in the conditions of detente for a radical reorganization of the capitalist international division of labour, inherited from the colonial past and backed by modern neocolonialism.

The discussion participants received with interest the joint statement of the socialist states stressing that peace, noninterference in international affairs and mutual cooperation constitute the necessary and most important elements of detente and of a lasting peace, stimulating at the same time economic cooperation on an equal footing and equitable basis.

The current crisis in the capitalist world, the document notes, has brought about a deterioration of the economic position of most of the developing countries. It is absolutely obvious, it goes on to say, that responsibility for the difficulties of the developing nations rests fully and completely with the imperialist powers and their monopolies, which are striving to perpetuate the unequal position of the developing states and to shift onto their shoulders the hardships of the crisis.

The just demands of the developing countries must be met primarily at the expense of the profits of the capitalist monopolies, and by reducing the unproductive spendings on the arms race, imposed by imperialism.

The socialist countries, the document stresses, regard as groundless any attempts to call upon them to share the responsibility and material speendings connected with the liquidation of the consequences of colonialism and neocolonialism, as well as with the crisis in trade and in the monetary sphere of the capitalist economy. The assistance rendered by the socialist states cannot be regarded as compensation for inflicted losses, as payment for old sins, but as assistance of a friend and ally in the struggle against the common enemy--imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The socialist countries approach with understanding the broad program of measures to reorganize the international economic relations, support its principled essence and the struggle of the developing countries for their political and economic independence.

UN ECOSOC SESSION URGES ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID

LD090912Y Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 9 TASS--The 64th session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which ended here reaffirmed the necessity of still more vigorous and purposeful actions of the international community for hastening complete and final elimination of the abominable phenomenon--apartheid, elimination of all the remains of the system of colonialism and racial oppression, for genuine, not imaginable, protection of human rights and democratic freedoms. General consensus is that the decisions taken by the session are to make another substantial contribution to the struggle for an earliest elimination of racism, apartheid, all forms and manifestations of colonialism.

BREZHNEV ARMS PROPOSALS WELCOMED AT PUGWASH CONFERENCE

LD0814400Y Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Toronto, May 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Vsevolod Polonskiy reports: The 30th Pugwash symposium on the theme "risk of nuclear war by the year 2000" has ended here. Taking part in the symposium that was held in the premises of the Toronto University were prominent scientists from Canada, USA, USSR, Great Britain, France, GDR, Sweden, India and other countries. The symposium was held in the framework of the action week held by the World Peace Council under the slogan of putting an end to wars and banning the neutron bomb. The theme of this scientific forum, as it was stressed by its chairman, Canadian scientist John Polanyi, was determined by a wide-spread concern in the world about the nuclear arms race and its threat to the cause of peace.

The symposium widely discussed the problems of limitation and banning of mass destruction weapons, of banning of all types of nuclear weapon tests, and of creation of new systems of armaments, the risk of nuclear weapons proliferation, etc. The participants in the meeting emphasized the need of effective measures for scaling down armaments and prevention of the risk of a thermo-nuclear war. In this connection, Indian scientist, director of the institute of the defense industry, Dr. P.R. Chari, and British scientist M. Kaplan pointed to a particular importance of the proposal of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev on mutual renunciation of production of neutron weapons. Representative of the United States, President of the Ford Foundation McGeorge Bundy pointed to the priority importance of achieving a new agreement between the USA and the USSR on strategic offensive arms limitation. In his opinion, this agreement must be an urgent step toward decreasing the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war. The development of ever new systems of armaments does not increase security of the countries that produce them, he said. M. Bundy emphasized the need to continue developing the policy of detente, to consolidate mutual trust among states.

Summing up the results of the 30th Pugwash symposium, representative of USSR, Academician Georgiy Arbatov said at a press conference here that despite differences in views, the participants in the symposium on the whole showed great concern over the arms race and the difficulties that emerged on the road of the positive process of detente. He said all the questions on the agenda of the current symposium are related to the new proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev in his latest speeches. These proposals reflect the essence of the problems that cause concern in the world about what might result from the arms race. The Soviet proposals are aimed at specific measures that can eliminate this international concern. This is why the participants in this Pugwash symposium, despite the difference in political and ideological views, showed a great interest in Leonid Brezhnev's latest proposals.

The Soviet representative stressed that many useful proposals were made during the symposium. They will be submitted for consideration of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament that will be held in the current month.

U.S. DEVELOPMENT OF 'RRR' BOMB WILL TRIGGER WORLD OUTCRY

LD0814llY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov article: "'RRR'"]

[Text] "R-R-R..."--This strange sound reached us from Washington on the eve of the May Day holiday. What could it be? The snarl of a speaker rabid with malice at the 11th Conference of the World Anticommunist League held behind closed doors in the Shoreham Hotel? Or the echo of the outrageous wail of the New York TIMES' Richard Burt who, casting caution to the wind, cries that the kidnaping of the statesman Aldo Moro is the work of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia?

Or maybe it is an excerpt from a speech by former Defense Secretary Schlesinger who now holds the more modest post of energy secretary? The Washington POST reported 1 May that, "according to the secret (!) minutes of a closed government session," he alleged that "the Soviet Union is threatening American oil routes"--which constitutes "the most serious obstacle in the way of detente"....

No, all that is just empty ballyhoo designed to scare the man in the street and nothing more. The "RRR" is a more serious thing. This snarl does not come from the hidden sources of "gray" or "black" propaganda, as the performances of the political circus are called in the United States.

It comes from official authorities. As AP disclosed 30 April, it is a reference to the creation of a new nuclear bomb "WHICH THE MILITARY CALL THE 'RRR.'" On 2 May, a long article in the Washington POST dealt with the topic. Then the British, French and West German press began to talk about the "RRR."

Just what is this weapon and why was it necessary? Following the temporary postponement of production of the neutron bomb resulting from worldwide protest, the tireless Pentagon generals decided to acquire another new means of mass destruction--a "BOMB WITH ENHANCED EXPLOSIVE EFFECT." Now Washington is hastening to satisfy their wish.

"It was learned Saturday evening (29 April)," AP reports, "that the U.S. administration has started (!) secret scientific research to create a new nuclear bomb which will have an enhanced explosive effect and great heat radiation but with a reduced quantity of radioactive fallout."

Already, funds for conducting the appropriate theoretical research "have been included in the Department of Energy's (!) request for the appropriation of $1.5 billion for nuclear weapons and research activity in nuclear and other armaments next year."

The agency states that Dr Donald Kerr, acting assistant secretary of energy for military programs, conveyed this "request" to the House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Public Works (?!). Meanwhile, "government laboratories in Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Livermore, California," are already performing "preliminary research" without waiting for the appropriations for these "public works."

Why this haste? Doctor Kerr explained in his "request"--the idea is so tremendously attractive! "The object of the exercise," he said, "is to enable American troops to enter an area which has been bombed AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (my emphasis--Yu.Zh.) after the explosion with the minimum danger of exposure to radioactivity."

Let us thank Doctor Kerr for his extreme frankness: His statement, which was declassified on the eve of May Day, show plainly that the newly conceived weapon is a weapon of aggression--while the creators of the neutron bomb camouflaged their intentions by prating obscurely about its "defensive" character, the people who have conceived the "RRR" bomb do not conceal the fact that they are dreaming of a superpowerful OFFENSIVE weapon.

"The aim is," Kerr reiterated, "to INSURE THE POSSIBILITY OF RAPID ACCESS BY OUR GROUND FORCES TO AN AREA WHERE THIS DEVICE HAS BEEN DETONATED."

He hastened to describe the explosion: "An enormous quantity of debris would fly into the air," "tremendous craters" would be created, "buildings would be destroyed" and so forth.

For the sake of this scheme, he urged congressmen, it is worth increasing expenditure under the estimate of ...the Energy Department led by Schlesinger, who has lost his contacts with the Pentagon. The Energy Department estimate, as the reader has seen, conceals the cost of research performed "on behalf of the Defense Department."

The Energy Department's expenditure next fiscal year on nuclear weapons research and production will total $1.5 billion--$70 million more than this year, the Washington POST wrote 2 May. But it is not just a matter of research: the same Doctor Kerr declared, according to this newspaper: "the current production plans show that by the middle of fiscal 1980 we will need to make full (!) use of all production capacities."

The newspaper went on to quote a huge list of nuclear armaments that are being produced "at full capacity": the new warhead for the Trident ballistic missile, the new Mark 12-A warhead for the Minuteman-III intercontinental missile, a warhead for cruise missiles, four versions of the new B-61 nuclear bomb and so forth.

So the public has been warned that there is no stopping the Pentagon and those who indulge it. On the threshold of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament they are continuing the arms race, devising more and more new means of mass destruction which the American military needs in order to implement its dangerous, wild schemes.

The tireless efforts of the peoples who are struggling to end the arms race are now acquiring more importance. They have already said a resolute "no" to the neutron bomb. They will say "no" to the "RRR" bomb and any other types of weapons of mass destruction which the inflamed brains of the Pentagon generals may create.

CARTER ACCUSED OF DISTORTING SOVIET AFRICAN POLICY

LD0817009Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 8 May--TASS observer Aleksey Petrov says: In his recent speech in Spokane, Washington, U.S. President J. Carter grossly distorted the Soviet Union's policy in Africa. In particular, he asserted that the Soviet Union is allegedly provoking wars in Africa, although it is well known that the USSR persistently strives for a peaceful settlement of conflicts on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Our country does not seek advantages and privileges in Africa or other parts of the world. Its policy attempts to build peaceful and friendly relations with all people, and assist them in the successful attainment of national independence and progress selected by them.

Young states in the African and other continents highly value the Soviet Union's selfless help in creating the bases of an independent economy and in training cadres of national specialists. If an independent state is subject to external attack, the Soviet Union, true to its principled position as always in such situations, supports the victim of aggression. It is those who are now attempting to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union who are in fact acting as inciters on the African Continent and in the Middle East. Africa, the Middle East and other regions of the world, realize how the imperialist, and primarily American monopolies, make use of the policy of inflaming conflicts, making mutual territorial claims and setting one country against another to strengthen their supremacy in those places where there is oil and other sources of valuable raw materials and where there are important sea routes.

The absence of an all-embracing peace settlement in the Middle East is the fault of the United States and Israel, which uses Washington's support in its aggressive actions. The unresolved Namibian and Zimbabwe conflicts can be traced to the role of the United States, also; it is trying to consolidate the position of its monopolies in these regions and force upon them its own neocolonialism.

The continuing dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia, despite the cease-fire, is further evidence of U.S. influence; the recent trip to Mogadiscio by Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state, made its impression. Moose did not conceal his aim to insure American influence in Somalia by exploiting the Somali-Ethiopian conflict.

Unprededented amounts of U.S. weapons are being delivered to countries ruled by reactionary regimes where hotbeds of tension exist. According to the U.S. press, the size of such deliveries to Africa exceeds all previous U.S. shipments to this area. Moreover, the CIA is conducting subversive operations to overthrow governments which are not approved by the United States. This is demonstrated not only by press material, but also by the confessions of U.S. politicians themselves. As is known, the CIA is a U.S. Government agency.

In light of all this, the attempts of President Carter to accuse the Soviet Union of "provoking wars" seem to be, at the very least, crude tactics [grubyy priyem]. The authors of the President's speech were obviously lacking the objectivity needed to speak realistically about the situation on the African Continent. What, for example, is the value of the President's assertions that "there are deep-rooted racial prejudices against blacks" in the Soviet Union, whereas in the United States, allegedly, "whites and blacks have learned to live side-by-side" and "respect one another"? If anyone should know, then American ruling circles should be well aware what racism is--racism in the United States itself and its support for the racist regimes abroad.

One asks: Why did the U.S. President distort the USSR's policy in Africa and attribute to it "racial prejudices against blacks"? The answer is obvious: by making a forced invasion into Africa and saving the existing racist regimes there, the United States would very much like to blacken the USSR's policy in this region and pose as the "friend" of the peoples of the African countries. Facts, however, prove something quite different....

FORMER CIA AGENT'S EXPOSE OF ANGOLAN OPERATIONS NOTED

LD081512Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 8 May 78 LD

["CIA's Tentacles in Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, May 8, TASS--New facts are becoming known which shed light on dirty activities of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States in Africa, specifically in Angola, in the intervention staged by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa in order to stifle the Angolan revolution. This is written in the book "In Search of Enemies" by John Stockwell, ex-staff-member of the American espionage agency, and leader of "the CIA's special group in Angola."

Though the CIA's top officials denied this fact, John Stockwell writes it was exactly the Central Intelligence Agency that organized and financed in the whole world a campaign of recruiting mercenaries who were to fight on the side of two puppet groupings in Angola--UNITA and FNLA, backed by the United States. The U.S. intelligence agency put American military advisers at the disposal of these groups, and that was also denied in Washington. According to the author, in its extensive subversive activities against the liberation forces of Angola, the CIA acted in close cooperation with the intelligence service and the army of Pretoria's racist regime. The Republic of South Africa intensified its interference in Angola in unison with the United States, Stockwell admitted.

He points out that the CIA was trying to keep secret from the U.S. Congress and the American public the truth about its operations in Angola. The CIA director, William Colby, for instance, reported to congressmen deliberately false information about events in Angola, Stockwell writes. When Senator R. Clark, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee for African Affairs, was going to make a trip to Angola in August 1975, the CIA took care that the senator should see and learn only what is advantageous to the intelligence agency, he stresses.

From the book it is clear that in order to distract the attention from its subversive operations in Angola, the CIA conducted false propaganda about alleged "intrigues of socialist countries" in that country. The CIA staff-members in Zaire where their numerous bases were stationed, wrote and handed over for publication in the local press materials which alleged that the Soviet Union uses in Angola its "military advisers". Then these fabrications from Zaire newspapers were picked up by the American press.

FUKUDA RETURNS TO JAPAN FOLLOWING U.S. VISIT

LD072032Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 7, TASS--The Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has returned to Tokyo today from his trip to the United States. During the talks with President Carter the main attention centered on Japanese-American contradictions in the trade, economic and monetary fields. Commenting on the results of the visit, the Japanese press notes that the two sides have failed to resolve their deep contradictions.

U.S. 'SABER-RATTLING,' ASIAN MILITARIZATION CRITICIZED

LD081431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 78 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Kalinin article: "In the Pentagon's Sights"]

[Text] Military exercises initiated by the Pentagon have been held in the Pacific twice within a month. American-Japanese naval exercises were held near Japan, and warships of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand operated in the central part of the ocean. Thus, the Pentagon staff can report that routine range-finding operations have been conducted on the so-called "U.S. defense frontline," which, they assert, passes through the Pacific and Indian oceans. As is known, in past months the American military clique has held frequent ostentatious maneuvers off the eastern coast of Africa, at the junction of the Indian and Pacific oceans, and in South Korea. Military exercises are a component of the Pentagon's program of consolidating "advanced frontiers." Other items in the program invisage the increase of activity on the part of existing military blocs and the formation of new blocs, the delivery of arms to "allies and friends" of the United States, and the expansion and modernization of the network of military bases.

The appearance of American warships off Ethiopia's coast means that aim is being taken at the revolutionary gains of the Ethiopian people. By pushing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) onto a path of militarization and forming a military bloc, the Pentagon is jeopardizing the desire of Southeast Asian states to consolidate their independence. The militarist props placed under the Seoul regime show that the United States opposes the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Korean people, who are waging a struggle for the peaceful, independent unification of Korea. What are the political aims of the recent Pacific Ocean maneuvers? Naturally, these exercises are aimed primarily at strengthening the military alliance between the United States and Japan, and also the ANZUS bloc, which, apart from the United States, includes Australia and New Zealand; and at tying these countries still more closely to Washington's military chariot.

It is not accidental that the maneuvers were held as preparations were underway in Micronesia for the so-called plebiscite this summer on the question of the future status of the Caroline and Marshall islands. Such a plebiscite has already been held in a third Micronesian archipelago--the Mariana Islands, as a result of which the population obtained self-government in internal affairs but Washington took on "concern" for the islands' foreign policy and defense. It is also striving for this in relation to other parts of Micronesia, which it sees as an important U.S. strategic bridgehead. It is clear that the policy of militarization conducted by the United States in Asia and Oceania is contrary to the desires of the peoples of that vast area to follow the path of peace, independence and social progress.

MONDALE ASIAN TOUR REVEALS NO CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY

LD091332Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Aleksey Leontyev commentary]

[Text] According to the New York TIMES, Washington is making every effort to put the emphasis on and improve its relations with Asian countries. This purpose has been served by the visit of Vice President Walter Mondale to Southeast Asia. But Washington's actions and statements by American officials makes it clear that there is nothing new in the United States' policy in Asia, nor are there any signs of anything new to come.

The essence of American policy was recently spelled out by the defence secretary, Harold Brown, in his speech in Los Angeles. According to him, the backbone of the United States policy in Asia is its further military presence in the region. What is more, the United States intends to strengthen its forces there, powerful as they are, and to deploy several (?modern) weapons systems within the next 5 years.

Walter Mondale's talks in the Philippines centered on American war bases in that country. As is known, the Philippine Government insists on the revision of the shackling agreement on bases, which was imposed on it in 1947. The bases, it insists, should come under its sovereignty. This viewpoint was reaffirmed at the Manila talks and once again the Philippines' demand was turned down. The American vice president demanded firm guarantees on the bases' unhampered operations.

The United States still has the right to use certain bases in Thailand. During his visit to Bangkok, the vice president discussed with the Thai leaders greater military aid to Thailand as payment for the bases. There are dozens of big American bases in Japan, South Korea and the islands of Micronesia, and the United States is building a huge air and naval base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The aim of its military preparations is to get hold of the natural wealth of Southeast Asia; oil, tin, copper, rubber, tungsten and copra. The United States also has its sights on the region's workforce and it is seeking to insure the interests of American monopolies and to suppress the aspirations of Asian peoples for freedom and independence.

Washington has not given up its attempts to make ASEAN its ally. This association embraces Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. The Pentagon broadens military cooperation with ASEAN countries, sells them arms and draws their armed forces into joint military exercises, hoping that before long the association will replace the now dead SEATO and together with two other blocs, ANZUS and CENTO, will become the United States' stronghold in Southeast Asia.

It was with this aim in view that Walter Mondale's trip was undertaken.

More and more often Washington now names Peking as its other mainstay and ally. The Chinese leaders favor the United States' greater military presence in Asia, but the attempts of American imperialism and its allies to turn back the wheels of history in Asia are doomed to failure. The Asian peoples are sure to give a strong rebuff to the encroachment on their freedom and independence.

Marcos Blasts U.S. 'Interference'

LD0718427 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, May 7, TASS--President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines had demanded that the U.S. stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Philippines. He made a statement in connection with the recent meeting with the U.S. vice president, Mondale, during which the latter lectured him on "human rights." The question of how to run the country, said Marcos, falls within our domestic competence and the United States should not interfere in the questions involved. We, ourselves will decide which measures to take on particular problem and outside interference merely impedes the development of the Philippines, stressed the president.

WESTERN PRESS REVIEWS PLANNED U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP

LD051506Y Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Paris, May 5, TASS--The United States intends to further build up its military potential in Western Europe. This is reported today by the French press with reference to circles close to the NATO command.

During the next five years, FRANCE PRESSE reports, the U.S. Air Force in Western Europe, in particular in the FRG, will be increased by 2,000 fighter planes of the F-16, F-15, and A-10 types. The total number of American aircraft in Europe is kept a secret but, as reported by LE FIGARO, it must be great considering that at present NATO has in central Europe two thousand tactical air force planes alone. By 1981, the United States intends to send additionally to Europe a thousand military helicopters and at the same time to replace Cobra helicopters, now employed by NATO armies, by more advance ones.

By 1983, L'HUMANITE reports, American units in Europe will additionally receive 24,000 anti-tank missiles and 5,000 tanks, including the currently developed "WM-1" tanks. Before the end of this year, another 8,000 infantrymen will be sent to the FRG alone. As a result, the size of U.S. land forces in Western Germany will reach 197,000 men.

L'HUMANITE reports that the supreme commander-in-chief of the Joint NATO Armed Forces in Europe, General Haig, has decided to increase the capability of the "USA-Europe" air bridge in order to fly to the European Continent five times more soldiers and nearly twice more tanks, than at present.

U.S. ARABS SCORE ISRAELI EXPANSIONISM, U.N. SUPPORT

LD091120Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 8, TASS--The congress of the National Association of Arab Americans held in Pittsburgh strongly condemned Tel Aviv's expansionists policy in the Middle East and support of the Israeli aggressors by the United States. The public organization has a membership of more than 20 thousand.

The delegates to the congress expressed a protest against the Israeli policy of annexation of the occupied Arab lands and demanded that the U.S. administration end support for Tel Aviv's aggressive ambitions and take measures for a comprehensive and just Middle East settlement.

The participants in the congress urged the U.S. administration to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Effects of U.S.-PRC Relations on Asia Examined", published in the 1 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 5:

Page B 6, third paragraph, line three...to relations with India and other South Asian countries rather than to relations with China.

The predictions, however...supplying dropped words.

HUNGARIAN PAPER'S COMMENTS ON ILICHEV'S TRIP TO PRC CITED

OW060502Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Commenting on Soviet delegation leader Ilichev's trip to China for negotiations in Peking, a Hungarian newspaper emphatically pointed out that the Soviet leadership still hopes to normalize relations with China. Peking has understood that its attempt to change the already determined borderline is hopeless, the paper noted. The Hungarian paper said that the Chinese leadership should normalize relations with the Soviet Union in the best interests of the Chinese people.

MITYAYEV DISMISSES PRC CLAIMS OF NONHEGEMONIST COURSE

LD050849Y Moscow LITERTURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 May 78 p 9 LD

[Article by U. Mityayev: "Hegemonic Aspirations"]

[Text] The world press, in particular the Japanese press, has recently accused Peking of hegemonism. The reason for this was, as is known, the sudden appearance in mid-April of a Chinese fishing fleet near the Senkaku Islands. For almost 100 years, these islands have been patrolled by the Japanese Maritime Border Service, as part of Japanese territory. For some time, the Maoists, with supporters of Chiang Kai-shek hard on their heels, have been claiming the Senkaku Islands (Tiaoyuitao--in Chinese).

Japanese public opinion called Peking's current sortie provocative and expansionist, particularly since many Japanese still remember the PRC Armed Forces' capture of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea. Tokyo has not forgotten, among other revelations by Mao Tse-tung, his pronouncements concerning the Pacific Ocean. On 28 June 1958, he said: "The Pacific Ocean today is in fact not so pacific. In the future, when it is under our control, it will be possible to regard it as pacific." The Japanese remember PEOPLE'S DAILY echoing Mao Tse-tung on 5 November 1966, stating: "The Chinese people are morally ready to struggle might and main to regain the territories which once belonged to China." In light of the recent incident it is perfectly clear to many Japanese that Peking has in no way abandoned its great power, expansionist plans. To implement them, the Maoists must persuade the Japanese Government, as soon as possible and by any method, including provocative sorties, to sign a peace treaty on Peking's terms. Japanese politicians who recently advocated the signing of a Japanese-Chinese peace treaty, incorporating, at Peking's behest, an article on antihegemonism directed against the Soviet Union, must be feeling very uneasy at the moment. In fact, the hegemonic essence of the Maoists' policy is directed primarily against Japan. This occurred even before China was able, with the help of Japanese concerns and monopolies, to modernize its military industry and dispatch warships instead of a fleet of junks to stage a show of strength. In an editorial, the newspaper JAPAN TIMES wrote: "The invasion of Japanese territorial waters can in itself be regarded as a perfectly graphic illustration of hegemonism although China is urgint that hegemonism be prevented in East Asia... The conflict started by China near the Senkaku Islands can be viewed as a fairly characteristic manifestation of the essence of the Chinese approach to international relations...."

The essence of this approach is confirmed by an entire series of pompous declarations which would be most appropriate to recall now. One of the latest was Hua Kuo-feng's solemn assurance at the National People's Congress: "We...will never aspire to hegemony, we will never allow ourselves to become a superpower, now or in the future...."

This was said at the end of February. But 6 weeks after Hua Kuo-feng's statement, the paper AKAHATA published an editorial stating that the Maoists' actions near the Senkaku Islands "should be viewed as 'hegemonism' aimed at undermining Japanese sovereignty and threatening its territorial integrity." There was a similar assessment from a group of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party--the Council for the Study of Asian Problems. It was observed long ago that the "no hegemonic aspirations" formula, which migrates from report to report and from one statement to another, is nothing but a part of Mao Tse-tung's well-known "supreme direction": "dig deeper shelters, store grain on a wide scale, do not aspire to hegemony."

The promise "not to aspire to hegemony" is a type of disguise. It is meant to conceal the ancient imperial dream of the Chinese great-power chauvinists about dominion over the Pacific Ocean, Southeast Asia, and all the continents of the world. The fact is that Mao's appeals "to dig deeper shelters..." and "to prepare for war..." Almost duplicate the postulates of one of the most ancient and most reactionary schools of Chinese political thought--the "Fachia," a legalist school which appeared 500-300 BC. One element of this doctrine was the specific theory of war and violence in general as an absolute condition of a thriving state. The Maoists espoused comprehensive legalist concepts on war and peace. For example, in connection with Mao Tse-tung's instruction "to store grain on a wide scale" and so forth, the Chinese press once quoted the legalist postulate: "Store grain on a wide scale, do not be in a hurry to see yourself as wang" (footnote: wang--king, emperor). As you can see, Mao Tse-tung was merely rephrasing this postulate. The legalists' provisions about "engaging in agriculture and preparing for war," "creating (border) settlements and preparing for war" and "not being in a hurry in the quest for hegemony" have become the fulcrum of the Maoists' policy.

Close comparison of the legalists' postulates and Mao Tse-tung's "supreme directions" indicates that the order: "do not aspire to hegemony" was formulated in a purely mechanical way. The logic was perfectly simple. The legalists adovcated hegemonic ambitions. This would shock all non-Chinese. Therefore, it is necessary to say that, in contrast to the legalists, China is allegedly not aspiring to hegemony. It does not matter that this statement contradicts the legalist postulate as a whole and the entire complex of practical measures currently being implemented in China in accordance with the "legalists'" recipes and aimed at attaining, through violence and war, hegemony over all other peoples. Perhaps they won't notice. However, life shows that with each passing year more and more countries are realizing the hollowness of Peking's promises about "not aspiring to hegemony."

DOMESTIC OPPOSITION TO HUA KUO-FENG'S REGIME GROWING

LD062117Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[News analyst Aleksandr Dalin commentary]

[Text] Certain influential quarters within the Peking top leadership are trying to undermine the position of Premier Hua Kuo-feng. That's the conclusion to be drawn from the hints scattered in propagandists publications circulated of late by Peking's central propaganda services. The publications criticize the activities of the country's security bodies that were headed over the last few years by the 57-year old Chinese leader.

Up till now the Chinese mass media traditionally gave a glowing picture of the country's security services, claimed they took no part in the monstrous violations of the law over the last few years and always adhered allegedly to what is called a proper line, despite the intrigues of Chiang Ching and her three high-ranking accomplices.

Now the Chinese are told a quite different story. One of Radio Peking's broadcasts disclosed that members of the administration of the security services of the city of Hangchow, in Chekiang Province, committed all kind of outrages with no regard of the law. The broadcasts said they imprisoned many people at will, being given carte blanche for their arrest. Those members of the city security administration, Radio Peking said, set up a merciless fascist dictatorship that led to extremely serious consequences.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA] also reported a few days ago on certain unusual activities of the country's security forces. In a lengthy article customarily criticizing the "gang of four," the news agency says a henchman of the four played an active role in the Ministry of Public Security in Peking. Even after the removal of the four in October 1976, NCNA said that henchman of theirs tried to hatch a counterrevolutionary uprising. All those reports are actually veiled attacks against Hua Kuo-feng, and attempts to discredit the leader who began his political career in Peking and climbed to high position within the top leadership in the days of the "gang of four." The fact that the central propaganda services are engaged in the wave of criticism clearly points to the considerable influence of high-ranking persons discontent with Hua Kuo-feng.

Political observers in Hong Kong say Hua Kuo-feng was recently forced to throw in all his political weight to keep Peking's mayor, Wu Te, within the Politburo. Wu Te has many ill-wishers within the ruling circles and also among the population, as he is considered to be mostly responsible for the cruel crushing of the mass-scale demonstration on Peking's central Tienanmen square 2 years ago. Many of the demonstrators were arrested and persecuted at that time, and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was removed from all his posts for being allegedly the organizer of that counterrevolutionary incident. On the anniversary of those events on the Tienanmen square in April, Wu Te became the target of sharp criticism in big characters at the [word indistinct] posters that appeared in Peking on that occasion. It's quite possible that the real attacks launched now against Hua Kuo-feng are also linked with the anniversary of those events on the Tienanmen square.

Security agents under Hua Kuo-feng at that time took an active part in breaking up the manifestations in Peking. There was a photograph in the Chinese newspapers of those days showing the then Public Security Minister Hua, complimenting his subordinates that had distinguished themselves during the suppression of the so-called counterrevolutionary incident on the Tienanmen square. In any case, the alleged stability and unity of the Chinese leadership, so loudly advertised at the recent session of the National People's Congress of China, remains just empty words. Endless squabbles and the continued struggle for power within the top leadership remain a distinctive feature of China's military bureaucratic regime.

DIMOV REVIEWS CHINESE MILITARIZATION EFFORTS

LD051444Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Yuriy Dimov commentary]

[Text] The Indian newspaper PATRIOT recently carried an article on the militarizations of its neighbor, China. The article emphasized the strength of the Chinese Armed Forces in Tibet near the Indian border and that they have grown lately and are now estimated at up to 15 divisions. Four airforce bases have been set up in that region. There are also other factors adding to the dangers that China poses for Asian security, such as speedy improvement of strategic communications lines between Tibet and central China and so on.

The PATRIOT publication just about coincides with the Chinese National Conference on Science in Peking, which ruled that China was to prepare for war and to develop plans of building up its armed forces. The conference actually repeated the slogans advanced by the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, to be ready to fight, to step up war preparations, to update the military hardware. China's military expenditures today swallow up about a half of the state budget. Since China has set about modernizing its armed forces the opinion has gradually established in certain quarters in Peking that China's war should be offensive rather than defensive, and that the warfare should be carried out on the territory of other countries.

The Chinese military are today publicizing the doctrine of a frontal attack and complete extermination of the enemy. So Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army [name indistinct] voiced his opinion on the pages of the PEOPLE's DAILY. China, he said, should prepare for a war of extermination, killing people, taking prisoners, exterminating the enemy manpower. And within the framework of preparation to that kind of war, a whole set of reforms has been put into motion. First, earlier this spring, a decision was adopted to extend the active service by 1-2 years. The measure will actually increase the numerical forces of the already huge 4 million-strong Chinese Army and, still more important, will provide sufficient time for the personnel to master the new military technology. Second, in recent months, China has noticeably stepped up its rocket and nuclear potential. It is building up medium- and long-range ballistic missiles. It exploded 3 nuclear devices in the last 18 months. The latest explosion was registered in mid-March--it launched two artificial earth satellites and returned them to earth. After that, Peking's drive for perfecting mass extermination weapons and for developing its new types, like the neutron bomb. [sentence as heard] The FRANCE PRESSE reported last summer (?that) China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua said his country planned to set up a special scientific research institute to carry out work in that field. Foreign news agencies revealed that the Chinese leaders gave instructions to build rocket bases along China's borders. Reports had it, behind a veil of secrecy, medium-range rockets were installed in the country's west and southwest.

The third component of China's programme of war preparations is the feverish work on modernizing the country's air force and navy. China is building warships not only capable of covering its coast but also of carrying out independent missions in the Indian and the Pacific oceans. Predictably, the main target of the Chinese strategists is the South China Sea. Peking makes no secret of its claims to over 200 islands in that region and of its wish to lord (?it) over the sea routes between the Pacific and Indian oceans.

However, China's isolated efforts to speedily update the army and to prepare the country for war is not enough. And that realisation prompts the Chinese leaders to seek advanced military technology in NATO countries. This concern was evidently what made Peking sign, in early April, a trade agreement with the European Economic Community. China has also struck a deal for the purchase of aircraft engines in Britain. Reportedly, Chinese leaders are also planning to buy 300 vertical takeoff aircraft, also in Britain. It was on those issues that the talks centered between the Chinese brass and the chief of the British Defense Staff, Neil Cameron, in Peking. China's accelerated militarization is the more dangerous as the Peking leaders lay claim to the territories of neighboring countries. Peking builds its foreign policy on the antisocialist thesis of the inevitability of a new world war. No wonder, therefore, that the public of the Asian countries is so worried, as can be gathered from the statements of politicians and public figures and also from press publications.

CSSR'S HAVELKA LEAVES FOR HOME, TALKS WITH KIRILENKO

LD081333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] In connection with his forthcoming departure for home, Jan Havelka, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, paid a call on A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 4 May. The talk that took place passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD041337Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Meeting in the AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 28 April, A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, received J. Marjai, Hungarian Ambassador extraordinary and plen_potentiary to the USSR, at his own request. Taking part in the talks, which passed in a warm, fraternal atmosphere, were K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU, and V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Department for Relations With Trade Unions in Socialist Countries.

Shcherbitskiy Receives Marjai

AU051947Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, today received Joszef Marjai, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is now in Kiev enroute home. The conversation, which passed in a cordial and warm atmosphere, was attended by Prodang Ukrainian CP Central Committee member and assistant to the Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary; Merkulov, candidate member and department chief of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; and Vaczy, Hungarian consul general in Kiev. Vatchehleo, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Marjai, Hungarian ambassador, in connection with Marjai's departure for home. A friendly conversation was held. Present at the meeting were Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shevel, Ukrainian foreign affairs minister; and Vaczy, Hungarian Consul General in Kiev. Lyashko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, today received Marjai, on the occasion of Marjai's departure for home, and had a friendly conversation with him. Present at the conversation were Shevel, Ukrainian foreign affairs minister; Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; and Vaczy, Hungarian consul general in Kiev.

SOVIET MARSHAL, GDR AMBASSADOR MARK FASCIST DEFEAT

DW071954Y Moscow in German to Germany 1619 GMT 5 May 78 DW

[Text] Representatives of the party, state, and social organizations of Moscow and guests from the German Democratic Republic [GDR] met in the cultural palace of the PRAVDA daily on 4 May to celebrate the 33rd anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism. The meeting was addressed by Air Force Marshal Sergey Rudenko.

The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War is of world historic importance, bringing peace and liberation from the yoke of fascism to the peoples in Europe, opening a new chapter in the history of the German people. The Soviet people have never identified the German people and the German workers with the Hitler fascists, Marshal Rudenko said. The Soviet soldiers set foot on German soil as representatives of a socialist countries, fulfilling the (?lofty) mission of liberating the German people from fascism. The victory over the archreactionary forces of imperialism enormously accelerated the world revolutionary process and led to the formation of the world socialist system. This victory developed new advantageous possibilities for the growth of the forces of socialism, democracy, and peace throughout the world.

Presently, the peoples of the socialist fraternal countries are scoring great successes in all spheres of economic, political, and spiritual life. The achievements of real socialism are creating ever broader possibilities for meeting the material and spiritual demands of workers, and for general development of man's creative abilities. The political, cultural, and military cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries in which the GDR is a safe link, is growing ever closer.

The Soviet people are aware that the GDR workers will also solve their future tasks successfully. The past years have shown clearly, the speaker continued, that a fraternal relationship has developed between the CPSU and the SED as well as between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, which is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality, and comradely cooperation. On behalf of all Soviet people, Marshal Rudenko wished the citizens of the GDR further success in the building of the evolved socialist society.

Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union, expressed the deeply felt gratitude of the German workers to the Soviet people, who during the war performed unprecedented heroic deeds for the salvation of mankind from fascism. The ambassador spoke in Russian: We can state with pride and satisfaction today that the traditional combat alliance of the communists in the GDR and the USSR, the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our states and peoples are reflected in all spheres of life. The workers in the GDR definitely are backing the new important proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev in his address to the 18th Komsomol Congress, including halting the arms race, effective arms limitation, and real disarmament measures.

GDR WELCOMES USSR EFFORTS TO NORMALIZE PRC TIES

LD0615102Y Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, May 6, TASS - In a message to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, the GDR State Council points out that the GDR welcomes the Soviet Union's constructive efforts aimed at normalization of relations with the PRC, specifically the address of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress with a proposal to adopt a joint statement on the principles of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The State Council of the GDR, the message says, assesses the Soviet proposals as favourable for overcoming the abnormal state in Soviet-Chinese relations.

TURKISH-BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE STRESSES DETENTE

LD062322Y Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, May 6, TASS--The People's Republic of Bulgaria and Turkey will promote realization of the principles of the final act, signed in Helsinki, and consider it necessary that the process of detente be spread to all parts of the world, says a Bulgarian-Turkish communique on the results of an official visit, paid to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, by Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ecevit. The communique was signed here today.

The document stresses that both sides come out for an end to the arms race, for a general and complete disarmament under a strict and efficient international control. Todor Zhivkov and Bulent Ecevit stressed it was necessary to take immediate and concrete measures to further this aim, which would be of exclusively great significance for peace, will release the peoples from the burden of expenditures for armaments.

A particular attention was paid in the course of the negotiations to the development of bilateral relations. It was noted that cooperation between the two countries is developing upwards. Desire has been expressed to continue strengthening and improving relations in accordance with the declaration on the principles of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Turkey signed in 1975.

ROMANIAN CONSUL IN KIEV RECEIVED IN MOLDAVIA

LD051537Y Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 27 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ATEM--Gheorghe Badrus, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Alexandru Ungur, Romanian consul general in Kiev, arrived in Moldavia on 22 April.

The Romanian diplomats called on I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; K.F. Ilyashenko, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium; and S.K. Grossu, Moldavian foreign minister, in connection with the official presentation of Alexandru Ungur, Romanian consul general in Kiev, who also handles consular questions in Moldavia.

In the friendly talks which took place, the party and government leaders of the republics briefed the guests on the Moldavian people's achievements in economics, scientific and cultural development in the years of Soviet power, the course of the fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan, and the implementation of the concentration and specialization of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

An exchange of opinions also took place on certain questions of mutual interest, aiming at further extending contacts between Moldavia and Romania within the framework of Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

A luncheon was given in honor of the Romanian diplomats.

Today the guests began to familiarize themselves with the republic.

Tours Moldavia, Ends Visit

LD051539Y Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 29 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Excerpt] ATEM--The Romanian diplomats [Badrus and Ungur] carried out a tour of the republic, during which they visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises, associations and complexes. [paragraph continues]

They familiarized themselves with the forms of concentration and specialization of agroindustrial integration and the resolution of social problems in rural areas.

During their tour the guests had talks with V.M. Yukin, first secretary of Beltsy Gorkom; V.M. Iovv, chairman of Beltsy gorispolkom; Imk. Urzika, first secretary of Yshkanskiyh Raykom; V.Ya. Mazur, first secretary of Dondyushanskiy Raykom; A.I. Gladysh, chairman of Yedinetskiy rayispolkom, and other workers in party, soviet and economic organs.

On 28 April the Romanian diplomats called on I.I. Uzun, chairman of Kishinev Gorispolkom, visited the Kishinev refrigerator plant, and met with activists in the Moldavian Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries.

On the same day Gheorghe Badrus and Alesandru Ungur left the republic.

USTINOV TO VISIT HUNGARY IN MID-MAY

LD090336Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Colonel General Czinege, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian minister of defense, a Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, will visit the Hungarian People's Republic on an official visit of friendship in mid-May.

BRIEFS

GDR ANNIVERSARY IN KIEV--On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the German people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism, a solemn public meeting was held in Kiev on 4 May. Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary Titarenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Belyy, Ukrainian Council of Minister Deputy Chairman Burmistrov and other officials were present in the meeting Presidium. A report was delivered by Academician Beloded, board chairman of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society. The meeting was addressed by GDR Consul General in Kiev Roscher. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 May 78 AU]

USSR MEDIA COMMENT ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO FRG

Potapov Remarks

LD061019Y Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Commentary by Moscow Radio correspondent in Bonn Anatoliy Potapov]

[Text] The second day of the official visit of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG has again been full of important meetings and talks. The Soviet leader had a meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and with President of the Social Democratic Party Willy Brandt. They discussed everything that both sides consider essentially necessary for the development of bilateral relations, and current international problems.

The participants in the talks also discussed thorny problems. All the meetings have taken part in a climate of sincerity and mutual respect. During the press conference, the representatives of both sides told journalists that the common view is that the talks are progressing productively. During the talks, particular attention was given to the problems of European security, disarmament and detente in Europe. Both sides stressed that there is no sensible alternative to detente and that the attitudes of the Soviet Union and FRG on this important problem do not differ.

However, there are FRG forces that would like to sully the meaning of the talks, to reduce them to the (?so-called) West Berlin problem. This could be seen in the questions asked during the press conference by the representatives of some of the West German press organs. The Soviet side said that the USSR is prepared to satisfy all the points of the West Berlin quadripartite agreement without wavering.

In the FRG there is great interest to the possible signing, within the framework of Leonid Brezhnev's visit, of a long-term agreement of economic cooperation. Nikolay Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Minister for Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev have had meetings with representatives of the West German business circles. They spoke about the new possibilities for reciprocal contracts and extension of economic links. The Soviet leader's official visit to the FRG continues. But now it can be stated, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed, that it is a useful, full and necessary visit.

Kornilov Lauds Visit, Dialog

LD071318Y Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political news analyst writes: A new vivid page has been added to the record of major international events. The visit to the FRG by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been completed. Comments on this event take up millions of newspaper and magazine pages, and thousands of kilometers of teleprinter tapes. If one is to single out the main thing in the comments, there is every reason to say: Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, the Soviet-West German summit talks are rightfully appraised around the world as an event of paramount political importance, as a tangible, convincing demonstration of the profound peaceableness of the land of the soviets, as another illustration that the USSR is fully resolved to continue to pursue consistently and unswervingly the course towards consolidating and deepening detente, towards ensuring a lasting peace and security of the peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was held in the period when the tendencies for easing international tension gain in scope and strength, and the needle of political weather-gauge in an increasingly confident way points to "fair". But, although detente does actively pervade the fabric of everyday political life now, the danger of war has not yet been removed, and the huge flywheels of the race in the production of means of mass destruction have not been stopped and continue gathering momentum in their peace-endangering run. The most important, the most vital task which now faces mankind is to bar the road to militarism, and to cure the arms race which inexorably erodes the political edifice of detente. "Our country, the Soviet Union," emphasized Leonid Brezhnev, speaking on the FRG television, "therefore sees its major aim in international affairs in preventing the mankind from slipping to war, in defending and strengthening peace-universal, just and lasting".

The urgent task of all countries and of all peoples is to consolidate detente and restrain the arms race. In the solution of this task an important role belongs to the USSR and the FRG. Whether those positive processes which began in international relations in the early 1970s will be consolidated and deepened depends in many respects on mutual understanding and cooperation between them. They can do much for the removal of the difficulties which the process of detente encountered in its development. This is why the Soviet and West German public, like the public of other countries, welcome the success of the present summit meeting. It is pointed out with satisfaction everywhere that the joint delcaration signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed the determination of the sides of continue to develop political cooperation between the USSR and the FRG on a firm, permament basis. This applies both to bilateral matters and to big international matters first of all such as peaceful coexistence, detente, and the curbing of the arms race.

The trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts between states--contacts which broaden and strengthen the very basis, the foundation of the policy of peaceful coexistence--constitute a kind of material groundwork of detente. If the development of Soviet-West German relations is analysed from these positions, it is not difficult to see that appreciable changes have been achieved in this, too. Over seven years (1970-1977) goods turnover between the two countries has increased 5.5 times and now the FRG ranks the first in the USSR's trade with capitalist states. The new agreement signed in Bonn envisages a wide development of Soviet-West German contacts with an eye to quite a long-term perspective--up to the end of the current millenium. There is every reason to say that a solid material foundation for the two countries's peaceful cooperation is being created.

The summit meetings have played and continue to play a decisive role in establishing and strengthening fruitful contacts between East and West. Each time they impart something new, positive, and make it possible to untie difficult knots, and take decisions signifying a further progress. The present Soviet-West German summit talks once again reaffirmed all too convincingly an important role of such meetings for the solution of pressing international problems, for continuation of the process of detente, and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states.

It is no secret that the strengthening of the principles of peaceful coexistence, good neighbourliness and cooperation between states with different social systems is not to the liking of everyone in the West.

In different countries of the Western world, including the FRG, there are forces which are aggressively disposed towards socialism and which pine for cold war times. It is those forces which under various far-fetched pretences systematically organize anti-Soviet campaigns, provoke complications, attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the USSR, and seek to whip up the arms race. The actions of those forces prevent relations between states from developing smoothly, weaken opportunities for East-West cooperation in international affairs.

But quite obvious is another thing, however--and the present Soviet-West German summit dialogue entirely confirmed this. Any problems of interstate relations are solvable in our days if one approaches them calmly and reasonably, with the wish to understand the partner, avoid the inflaming of passions and aggravation of differences. With goodwill on both sides, one can look ahead with optimism. And the result of the Soviet-West German summit talks, without any doubt whatsoever, inspire optimism and confidence that the cause of peace, the cause of detente will develop and grow stronger.

'Barometer' of Relations Rises

LD080550Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Report from special correspondent Viktor Glazunov in Hamburg]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has spent 4 days in the FRG. The results of the visit are fruitful, both for relations between the USSR and the FRG and for the further development of the process of international detente. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his speech on West German television, the task consists in determining future guidelines for further cooperation between our countries in bilateral matters and also in drawing up plans of interaction in strengthening peace and international detente.

In this respect much was achieved during the visit. Important documents were signed. Long-term prospects for cooperation between the two countries until the end of the current century have been determined. The agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the fields of economy and industry will run for 25 years and has been compiled in the spirit of the recommendations of the final act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

Thus a solid, material basis has been laid for peaceful coexistence between the USSR and the FRG. This is important for other countries as well inasmuch as the consolidation and deepening of the positive processes which began in international relations in the first half of the 1970's depends, to a considerable extent, on the USSR and the FRG.

The questions of limiting the arms race and of disarmament occupied a special place in the talks in Bonn. The arms race, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said here, undermines the edifice of political detente. If it is not halted, it can call the very future of mankind in doubt.

It is extraordinarily important that the final documents of the visit stress the unity of the two sides' views concerning the need for further, energetic efforts in the name of peace and detente, and for achieving progress in the field of limiting arms and disarmament.

It is now important for the accords reached to find embodiment in real deeds, in real efforts in the international arena.

On the eve of the visit one Bonn political observer termed Comrade Brezhnev's visit the barometer of Soviet-West German relations. At present, after the completion of the visit, one can say with full confidence that the barometer's indicator shows an improvement in the political atmosphere of Soviet-West German relations.

PRAVDA Cites World Reaction

LD0813437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 78 p 2 LD

[TASS roundup dated 5 May: "Along the Path of Good-Neighborliness and Mutual Understanding"]

[Excerpt] The visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is a leading topic for the foreign press and all mass information media. Newspaper commentaries and statements by prominent public figures emphasize that the meeting between the two leaders will well serve the peoples of the USSR and the FRG and the cause of peace, open up additional spheres for the joint application of efforts and bring into play new and as yet unused reserves and opportunities.

After the first talks, RHEINISCHE POST (FRG) writes, the West German capital is proceeding from the premise that opportunities exist for the further improvement of relations between the FRG and the USSR. Both sides note here that the long-term economic agreement between them is pursuing not purely economic aims. It should also have a positive political effect.

Another West German newspaper--NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG--stresses in an editorial that L.I. Brezhnev's L.I. Brezhnev's visit is of great significance for the FRG. This is linked not only with the direct talks which the Soviet leader is having with the Federal Government but also with the broad contacts which the Soviet leader will have with the representatives of FRG political parties and economic circles.

GENERAL-ANZEIGER notes that "the political talks between the federal chancellor and Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev began in a serious but at the same time friendly atmosphere."

"L.I. Brezhnev's visit attests to the continuation of the normalization process," FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU notes. "At the same time it shows that cooperation could be expanded, despite ideological differences, in more than the economic field."

DIE WELT recalls that "the Soviet state and party leader on the very first day of his stay in the FRG defined the main political aim of his official visit and sketched the line of the struggle against new systems of weapons of mass destruction. In his speech at the 4 May dinner he stressed that above all the neutron bomb should not be allowed to see the light of day."

According to official reports, the newspaper adds, L.I. Brezhnev's first talks with President Scheel and Chancellor Schmidt took place in a frank and businesslike atmosphere.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG reports on the first day of the visit under the large headline: "Brezhnev Confirms in Bonn the Course Toward Detente." Touching on the talks and in particular the speeches exchanged between L.I. Brezhnev and W. Scheel, the newspaper writes: "Both politicians touched on the themes which will be foremost in talks both in Bonn and in Hamburg."

Commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 4 May dinner, Munich's SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes that the Soviet leader made an urgent appeal to put an end to the arms race and at the same time proposed the mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production.

In the opinion of KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER L.I. Brezhnev's talks with the leaders of the West German state attest that the USSR and the FRG are seeking to insure mutual cooperation on a long-term basis. Both sides, the newspaper adds, have expressed satisfaction at the results of the meetings which have already taken place.

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn serves the interests of detente and cooperation, writes another West German newspaper--UNSERE ZEIT. Questions of continuing the policy of detente in Europe, limiting the arms race, and bilateral cooperation are the focus of attention of the participants in the Soviet-West German summit talks. The improved changes which have taken place in relations between the USSR and the FRG in recent years were one of the preconditions for insuring detente in Europe, the newspaper stresses.

London's DAILY TELEGRAPH notes that L.I. Brezhnev began his visit with an ardent appeal for trust, peace and disarmament. Detente and disarmament--those are the fundamental themes which are being discussed by the Soviet and FRG leaders, another British newspaper, THE TIMES, notes. Special attention at the Bonn meetings is being paid to precisely these issues, the newspaper adds, and this is confirmed by the speech in which L.I. Brezhnev formulated a whole series of specific proposals, including the proposal with respect to the mutual renunciation of neutron weapon production.

The Soviet-West German talks in Bonn instill the hope that results will be achieved which will benefit all peoples. We Norewegians know that L.I. Brezhnev has come out with many international initiatives aimed at reinforcing peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, at ending the arms race and at disarmament eminent Norwegian public figure Adam Egede-Nissen has stated. I am confident that his present visit to the FRG will bear good fruit not only for the peoples of the USSR and West Germany but for all European peoples.

The Belgian paper LE SOIR points out that the Soviet-West German summit talks are of tremendous significance and their results will undoubtedly affect international meetings in the immediate future. It is this, the paper stresses, which explains the tremendous attention that broad public in various countries of the world is paying to the visit.

Not for nothing did the Soviet Union pay paramount attention at the Soviet-West German talks to the problem of detente and disarmament, a Spanish television political commentator said: The Russians know better than anybody else what war is. They know mothers' tears and the grief of widows and orphans. Therefore they have every right to be concerned about the fate of peace and to advocate its preservation with such consistent persistency.

On his arrival in Bonn L.I. Brezhnev once again drew attention to the need to reach an agreement preventing the appearance of the neutron weapon and called for new measures aimed at reducing armed forces and armaments, especially in central Europe, the American Washington POST writes.

Yugoslavia's POLITIKA expresses the belief that the Soviet leader's visit will contribute to enlivening the detente process. This idea runs through the interview with L.I. Brezhnev in the weekly VORWAERTS, the paper notes.

TASS Cites World Press

LD0717447Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--The visit of the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, to the FRG continues to attract close attention of the world press and public opinion. Foreign news agencies and newspapers stress the importance of the documents signed in Bonn and single out the provision of the joint declaration about the need for concrete measures to end the arms race. Commenting on the Soviet leader's speech on West German television the mass media stress that Leonid Brezhnev has described the results of the visit as good. Prominent state and public figures abroad also give a high assessment of the results of the Soviet-West German talks.

Bonn. "The visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany is an event of historic significance because the relations between Moscow and Bonn play an important role in the policy of detente," said Klaus Boelling, state secretary and head of the Press and Information Department of the Federal Government.

The Soviet-West German documents come in for lively comment in the West German papers. NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG stresses that "the joint declaration expressed the main political aspiration of the two countries to solve the urgent and important problem of ending the arms race."

The newspaper RHEINISCHE POST notes that the documents signed in Bonn aim to improve the political atmosphere in Europe and promote the relations between the FRG and the USSR. The leaders of the two countries have also expressed confidence, writes the paper, that the expansion of trade between the FRG and the USSR could contribute to detente.

Warsaw. The successful visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG is a new important step in the Soviet policy of strengthening international security and peace, deepening and enriching the practice of peaceful coexistence, said Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politbureau of the CC of the PUWP, secretary of the CC, PUWP. The fact that it was due to the Soviet Union that the process of normalisation of relations in Europe started is of intransient significance. The results of the present visit by Leonid Brezhnev to Bonn testify to the solid character of the positive changes which have taken place in the European Continent under the influence of the policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

London. The appeals made by Leonid Brezhnev in the FRG for greater trust between East and West reaffirm that the Soviet leader is above all concerned with averting a new world war, writes the British OBSERVER. Assessing Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn as an important event, the paper writes that many remarks by the Soviet leader made in his public addresses in the FRG should be heard in Washington.

Paris. The FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY describes Leonid Brezhnev's speech on West German television as "a call for stronger peace in the world." The leader of the CPSU and the head of the Soviet state expressed full satisfaction with the results of his FRG visit, stresses FRANCE PRESSE. He also resolutely condemned the monstrous arms race which is the main reason for the slight slowdown of the positive processes which began in the international relations in the first half of the 70s. Leonid Brezhnev painted a broad picture of industrial and social achievements of the USSR as an alternative to war.

Rome. L'UNITA newspaper stresses: "The new Soviet-West German documents are evidence of an apparent improvement of relations between the two countries and increased confidence and mutual understanding. They confirm that Leonid Brehznev's visit should be regarded as a state in a far wider diplomatic operation aimed at disarmament."

The paper writes that the talks helped to draw the positions much closer on major international problems, especially on disarmament and the limitation of strategic and conventional weapons.

Lisbon. Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG is fresh evidence of the USSR's desire to consolidate the policy of detente and solve all the problems by negotiations, said Rogerio Paolo, member of the leadership of the Portuguese Council for Peace and Cooperation. During the Soviet leader's visit to the FRG questions of counteracting the plans of producing the neutron weapon and deploying it in Western Europe were touched upon. These problems are of great significance not only for the FRG but for the peoples of the whole world, especially Europe.

Nicosia. The meetings and talks of Leonid Brezhnev always have far-reaching implications for the destinies of the world, writes the Cyprus newspaper KHARAVYI. There is no doubt that the results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG would contribute to consolidating the cause of universal peace and the historic results of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

Borisov Views Visit

LD090124Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Commentary by Valeriy Borisov of ZA RUBEZHOM]

[Excerpts] President Brezhnev's visit to Federal Germany aroused tremendous interest throughout the world, and understandably so. The state of relations between Federal Germany and the Soviet Union, as President Brezhnev pointed out to the West German weekly VORWAERTS, is a barometer of the relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence on Europe, and not only in Europe. Summit meetings continue to play a decisive role in promoting good relations between the two countries. They make it possible to settle difficult problems and to reach constructive decisions. This time the two sides focused largely on bilateral relations but they did examine the easing of tension in Europe and disarmament, and with that gave an important broader character to the talks. When President Brezhnev urged all nations and all people of good will to cooperate in stopping the arms and bringing about a reduction in armed strength on a global scale and in Europe, when he issued this call in the capital of Federal Germany, it had a timely ring. Federal Germany, as everyone knows, is looked upon in the West as America's main European partner and the cornerstone of the Atlantic alliance. It shoulders nearly two-thirds of NATO's expenditure so it can hardly be indifferent to disarmament.

Not everyone in the West, by far, is interested in relaxing military tension. There are influential groups who are hostile to socialism and dream of the days of the cold war. These groups used every pretext to mount anti-Soviet campaigns. They try to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, they do everything to speed up the arms race and to reduce the possibility for cooperation between nations. These groups include the present leaders of the British Conservatives and top British military men. Even official London, at times, despite its assurances to the contrary, acts the part of a bystander when it comes to acting to relax tension and to move towards disarmament, and not a very well-disposed bystander at that. At the same time top government officials have been known to claim that the Soviet Union is engaged in a dangerous arms buildup and to pretend that they are afraid of Soviet intentions with regards to Western Europe. Such claims merely play into the hands of those who would like to poison the international atmosphere and to spread distrust and fear of the policies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These claims, incidentally, serve as an excuse for an arms buildup in the NATO countries. But, as President Brezhnev said at the dinner on 4 May, the worst bog is the bog of prejudice and the most difficult barrier is the barrier of distrust.

BUGAYEV SIGNS AIR COMMUNICATION ACCORD WITH FRG

LD061920Y Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 6 May 78 LD

["In the Interests of Development of Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, May 6, TASS--In the course of the current visit of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Minister of Civil Aviation of the USSR Boris Bugayev and the FRG Minister of Transport, Posts and Telegraph Kurt Gscheidle have signed a memorandum, envisaging elaboration of a long-term programme of further development of air communication between the Soviet Union and the FRG for 1980-1985.

CPSU DELEGATION LED BY DOLGIKH CONTINUES PORTUGUESE VISIT

Visits Alentejo Province

LD070638Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2019 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon--The CPSU delegation headed by Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is visiting here at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, made a trip to the region of the town of Beja (Alentejo Province). The delegation met leaders and activists of the Communist Party of this region.

Diniz Miranda, candidate member of the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee who is responsible for work in Alentejo, expressed gratitude to the CPSU and to all the Soviet people for their constant manifestation of feelings of fraternal friendship and solidarity regarding the struggle of the Portuguese people for building a just and blossoming society.

Vladimir Dolgikh has conveyed fraternal greetings from the working class, collective peasantry of the Soviet Union and all Soviet communists to the Alentejo Communist Party organization.

The Portuguese communists, he said, can rest assured that in their struggle for the people's happy future they can always count on the support and solidarity of the CPSU and all Soviet people.

The CPSU delegation visited the Muralha de Aco collective production unit in Vidigueira and the Pyrites open cast mines in the town of Ajustrel; it also met workers and peasants.

Concludes Visit

LD071408Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon--The CPSU delegation, led by Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, here at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee, has had meetings and conversations with a delegation of the PCP led by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP. The CPSU delegation informed the PCP leadership about the activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo led by Leonid Brezhnev in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, aimed at further development of socialist economy, the unswerving rise in the material and cultural level of the workers, and the further perfecting of socialist democracy.

The CPSU delegation visited Lisbon and other parts of the country, familiarized itself with various aspects of the activities of the Portuguese Communist Party and the whole Portuguese people.

At the end of the stay of the CPSU delegation in Portugal, a joint communique was adopted.

Yesterday evening a mass rally of the Portuguese communists took place in the Lisbon Sport Palace. The CPSU delegation head cordially greeted the valiant Portuguese communists and all the democrats of Portugal.

To the leader of the PCP, Alvaro Cunhal, he brought fraternal combat greetings from CPSU Central Committee and the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev.

Speaking at the meeting, Alvaro Cunhal stated that the foundation of the fraternal friendship and mutual solidarity beween the Portuguese Communist Party and the CPSU is the same identity of their aims. Both are guided by one same well-tried compass which shows the accurate and correct way--Marxism-Leninism.

The Marxist-Leninist theory, the PCP general secretary underlined, absorbs the experience of revolutionary forces on worldwide scale. It provides new answers to new situations and constitutes a leadership for action and a material force in the process of world transformation. Leninism is Marxism at the transitory stage from capitalism to communism.

Joint Communique

LD080204Y Moscow in Portuguese in Portugal 1830 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] A joint communique has been issued in Lisbon on the visit to Portugal by a CPSU delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of its Central Committee, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]:

The CPSU delegation has had meetings and talks with a PCP delegation led by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal.

The CPSU delegation briefed the PCP leadership on the activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee Politburo led by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with a view to implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress aimed at development of socialist economy and the steady raising of the material and cultural living standards of the workers of the Soviet Union and the betterment of socialist democracy.

The CPSU delegation acquainted its Portuguese comrades in detail with the consistent efforts made by the Soviet Union designed to consolidate international security and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different socioeconomic systems.

The PCP delegation briefed the CPSU delegation on the PCP's activity and struggle in defense of the democratic regime enshrined in the country's constitution, of the consolidation of the Portuguese people's democratic gains, the nationalizations, the land reform and of workers control in the enterprises.

The PCP delegation placed particular emphasis on the struggle waged by the communists against the threats from reactionary and fascist conspiracies, and for securing and strengthening unity among all social and political forces keen on defending the democratic institutions.

The PCP delegation also spoke about the contribution which the party is trying to make toward the resolution of Portugal's economic problems by tapping its domestic resources, boosting production and achieving a reduction in unjustified expenditures in order to overcome the current crisis and to open up the possibilities of a new basis for economic development with which to insure the country's national independence.

The PCP delegation highly regards the relations of fraternal friendship between the PCP and the CPSU, highlighting in particular the Soviet communists' and people's unswerving solidarity with the Portuguese people's long struggle against fascism, for democracy and freedom, and their support for the 25 April revolution and the USSR's solidarity with the new and democratic Portugal. Both delegations voiced their parties' determination to pursue the struggle for peace, international detente and general and complete disarmament. They decisively condemned the arms race, including plans to produce the neutron bomb and to deploy it in Western Europe.

The two sides noted the considerable successes achieved in the last few years in the development of the worldwide revolutionary process, such as: the victory of the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples in their struggle against imperialist aggression; the fall of of the fascist regimes in Portugal, Greece and Spain; the realization of the Portuguese revolution; the successes of the detente process, of the cause of the consolidation of international security and of the development of cooperation between the peoples of Europe; and the victories scored in the struggle for the liberation of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tome and Principe, who have begun building a new life, contributing to radical changes in the balance of power in the African Continent. The two delegations expressed their solidarity with the peoples fighting for democracy, national independence, social progress, peace and socialism. They decisively condemned imperialist interference in the affairs of the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and warmly hailed the successes achieved by the peoples of these countries in the fulfillment of the new tasks of national recovery.

The delegations expressed their solidarity with the peoples struggling against reaction and fascism, in particular with the peoples of Chile and Uruguay.

They decisively condemned Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy and expressed solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people's fight for their rights to nationhood.

The PCP and CPSU delegations decisively condemned the racist regimes in southern Africa and voiced their support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and all southern Africa against racism, neocolonialism and apartheid.

They declared their solidarity with the people of Ethiopia, who are defending their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity against external interference.

Both delegations noted that a greater widening and deepening of the unity of the worldwide anti-imperialist front has broad significance for the success of the people's fight for their interests. Assuming special significance in this process is the strengthening of the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of the international proletariat, toward which both parties will continue to actively contribute.

The PCP delegation highly regards the contribution made by the CPSU and the USSR toward the development of the world revolutionary process, the successes scored by the Soviet Union in the building of developed socialism and in the creation of the technical-material basis for communism as well as their unswerving solidarity with the peoples fighting for democracy, national independence, social progress and socialism.

In particular, the PCP delegation singled out the Soviet Union's role in containing the imperialist aggressors and the USSR's great contribution toward the consolidation of international peace and for the realization of the Leninist foreign policy of peaceful coexistence in relations between countries with different socioeconomic systems.

Both delegations condemned the anti-Soviet campaigns by imperialist and international reactionary forces which aim to discredit the ideals of socialism and the successes scored in building socialism.

The CPSU delegation expressed fraternal solidarity with the PCP, which is consistently and relentlessly fighting for the vital interests of the Portuguese workers and for the national independence of its fatherland as well as making an inestimable contribution toward Portugal's development on the path of freedom, democracy and social progress--the path of socialism.

On behalf of the Soviet communists, the CPSU delegation highly regards the international solidarity of the communists and workers of Portugal with the Soviet people's struggle for building communism.

The two delegations hold the view that the widening and deepening of relations between the Soviet Union and Portugal are in keeping with the interests of the peoples of both countries. They expressed their readiness to continue to render their assistance in order to attain this goal.

The talks took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, characteristic of the relations between the CPSU and the PCP.

During its stay in Portugal, the CPSU delegation visited Lisbon and other parts of the country, and had the opportunity to learn about various aspects of PCP activity and of the Portuguese workers and people's way of life, particularly during its visit to the national steel works, the collective production unit Muralha de Aco in Vidigueire, and the mines in Ajustrel town.

The rally of friendship held in Lisbon's sports pavillion became a manifestation of profound feelings of mutual international solidarity of the CPSU and the PCP, and of the Soviet and Portuguese peoples.

MOSCOW SUMMONS BRITISH AMBASSADOR OVER CAMERON'S REMARKS

LD081518Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1249 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet Government on Saturday summoned the British Ambassador in Moscow Mr Curtis Keeble, to their Foreign Ministry for "discussions" over Sir Neil Cameron's remarks in Peking.

The Foreign Office in London revealed this in answer to questions by reporters at a routine briefing today.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the ambassador reflected in the discussions "the remarks made by the prime minister in the House of Commons last week and by other ministers on the affair". He said Mr Keeble had reported back to them.

The discussions took place in Moscow before the publication of theinterview. There is no suggestion yet that the Soviet Government will again summon the ambassador to explain this interview. A Ministry of Defence spokesman commenting on the interview has said: "Sir Neil says he could not have chosen his words more carefully."

USSR'S RUBEN DESCRIBES OPEN DIALOG IN NETHERLANDS

LD051557Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent S. Zykov interview with V.P. Ruben: "Useful Contacts"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has been visiting the Netherlands for a week at the invitation of the States General (parliament) of the country. V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities, who is head of the delegation, shared his impressions with IZVESTIYA correspondent S. Zykov.

"Our delegation's visit to the Netherlands," V.P. Ruben said, "was useful, like all contacts between parliamentarians, and promoted establishment of better mutual understanding and the search for ways of strengthening and expanding cooperation among the peoples of the two states. We spoke with the chairmen of the First and Second Chambers of the States General, T.L.M. Turlings and Anne Pondeling, and were received by Dutch Foreign Minister C.A. van der Klaauw. Meetings were held with deputies of both chambers which touched on questions of Soviet-Dutch relations, economic ties and also problems of international politics in the light of fulfilling the provisions adopted in Helsinki.

"Representatives of all the Dutch political parties took part in the conversation. Naturally, different viewpoints and approaches to resolving certain contemporary acute problems emerged. However, we came to a common conclusion on the need to strengthen ties between parliamentarians in the interests of peace, detente and curbing the arms race. An open exchange of opinions made it possible for us to get to know each other's positions better. Our interlocutors then told us that they were glad to receive a clear picture of the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy, which is often distorted on the pages of the reactionary press.

"A considerable part of our trip," V.P. Ruben went on, "was devoted to getting to know the country and the leading sectors of its economy. The Netherlands is an important international trade center. Its pride is the seaport of Rotterdam--the largest in Europe. We were invited to look around it. It is indeed an impressive "gateway to the sea" and plays a tremendous role in the life of the country. Representatives of the port administration told us about its activity. They expressed their satisfaction with the ties with the Soviet Union which are growing annually. More than 1,500 Soviet vessels visited Rotterdam last year.

"The country's other 'celebrity' is the Philips concern, which has extended the network of its enterprises to several continents. We visited the city of Eindhoven, the 'home' to the firm which produces a wide assortment of goods--from electric lamps and record-players to the most complex television, scientific and medical apparatus. Here we were acquainted with the latest designs of instruments for x-ray diagnosis and x-ray therapy developed by the firm's scientists and engineers. It is hard to overestimate the importance of these magnificent instruments in the struggle to preserve man's health and longevity. The firm's directors stressed their desire to extend business ties with our country.

"For 2 days," V.P. Ruben continued, "our delegation journeyed through the country's northern province of Friesland, famous for its agriculture. We were exceptionally glad to be received by the royal commissar of the province and also by farmers, especially the brothers G. and K. Van Dyck, whose model diary and livestock-raising farm we visited. Seeing the polders of Isselmeer made a particularly great impression. It took great resources and tremendous work to claim land from the sea and turn yesterday's seabed into fertile soil, with the help of dams and pumping stations. We visited the city of Lelystad, which began only 10 years ago on land reclaimed from the sea.

There are now 30,000 inhabitants in it and it continues to grow larger and more beautiful. A spokesman for the state service polders in Isselmeer, Professor (R.Kh.A. Vandoyn), spoke about the tremendous work carried out in the last few years and expressed the desire to become better acquainted with Soviet farmers' experience.

"A keen interest in the life of the land of Soviets and readiness to maintain friendly ties with the Soviet people and share useful practical experience with them were prominent in all our meetings and conversations. Many of the people with whom we talked expressed regret about the scarcity of true information about the USSR in the press, radio and television broadcasts.

"The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the Netherlands," V.P. Ruben said in conclusion, "undoubtedly helped to string new ties between our countries and to strengthen mutual understanding and a sense of friendship between the Soviet and Dutch peoples."

U.S. INTENDS MILITARY BUILDUP IN EUROPE

LD062102Y Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 6 May 78 LD

["Plans of Pentagon's Strategists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, May 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Andrey Gavrilov writes:

The United States intends to build up its military potential in Western Europe. This is reported by the French press with reference to circles close to the NATO command.

The plans of the headquarters of U.S. land forces in Europe and of the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force in Europe show that Europe is again in the centre of the Pentagon's attention, notes the newspaper LE MATIN.

During the next five years the United States Air Force in Western Europe will receive another two thousand F-16, F-15 and A-10A fighter planes, FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reports. By 1981, the United States intends to send an additional thousand military helicopters to the European Continent.

By 1983 the American troops in Europe will receive another 24,000 guided antitank missiles and five thousand tanks, writes the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

Before the end of the year eight thousand infantrymen will be sent to the FRG alone, so that the size of U.S. land forces in West Germany will reach 197,000 men.

L'HUMANITE also reports that the supreme commander in chief of NATO's Joint Armed Forces in Europe, General Haig, has set the target of increasing fivefold the capacity of the USA-Europe "air bridge."

COMMENTATOR SCORES MORO KIDNAPING, SEES CIA LINKS

LD070744Y Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 7 May 78 LD

["Reaction's Calculations Sustain a Fiasco"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 7 TASS--Nikolay Grigoryev, a TASS commentator, writes:

The personal drama of Aldo Moro, a prominent political figure of Italy, who fell victim to a monstrous provocation, brought up in all acuteness the question of the future of democracy in that country. For behind the tragedy of the leader of the ruling Christian Democratic Party there is obviously an attempt to destablize the republican order established at the will of the Italian people after the defeat of fascism in the Second World War.

The terrorist group "Red Brigades" which kidnapped Aldo Moro on March 16 came forward as conscious or unconscious exponent of the interests of extreme reaction. Under the cover of the "left" phrase, it in actual fact made every effort to prevent a further swing to the left of the political administration of the state.

It is a matter of common knowledge what a great personal contribution Aldo Moro has made to reaching the accord which made it possible to broaden the parliamentary majority by including the Italian Communist Party [PCI] in it. The fact that the kidnapping was committed on the day when the Parliament was preparing to start the discussion of the government programme of the cabinet, which set up due to that accord, did not escape the observers' notice.

The leadership of the PCI immediately exposed the direct aim of groups and forces which organized and staged the attack. The PCI leadership emphasized that that aim was to hamper the efforts which are now necessary to save and renovate the country, efforts which found their embrodiment in the formation of the new parliamentary majority--the democratic unity.

The conspiracy, a special statement of the leadership of the PCI pointed out, is of wide scope and is being carried out by Nazi methods which find their doers in groupings which mask themselves under various names.

Could the conspiracy stand any chances of success without a support from the bodies which possess enough material means, saying nothing of the cadres of professional killers? Hardly so. At any rate, the Italian press--and we have no ground to doubt its knowledgeability in this question--published a whole series of articles about the interference by special services of the West in the internal affairs of that country.

Materials circulated by GIORNI-VIK NUOVE magazine can be referred to, for example. It is clear from those materials that a certain Markus Ruskine operating on behalf of or on instructions from the CIA, set up in Italy two special departments of the "institute for policy studies."

The first of them is in charge of recruitment of terrorists and the other one--of subversive operations. According to some data, Eddy Gravils, head of the first department, at one time could take a hand in setting up the Red Brigades. According to the same data, there exists another one--"third department". It hires professional killers for physical removal of "undesirable elements".

Another Italian journal PANORAMA lifted the veil off the activities of some American groups which are engaged in organising and encouraging anticommunist activity in the Italian peninsula. Among them are the committee for Mediterranean freedom, the Americans for a democratic Italy, etc.

The weekly L'ESPRESSO recently published a detailed, documented article exposing CIA's intrigues in Italy. The article points out that, apart from the CIA, other special services, too, operate in Italy's territory. Thus, noted there in recent months was the presence of the daughter of Gehlen, former chief of the secret service of the FRG, and a certain Joachin Klein, who together with the known "Carlos" kidnapped the oil ministers in Vienna.

Apparently in order to divert the attention from their own interference in Italy, Western secret services are inspiring rumours about the USSR's "involvement" in the activities of the Red Brigades. This is a gross ideological sabotage which is designed to camouflage the intrigues of those forces which seek to prevent the started rapprochement between the catholics and the communists and, in the end, frustrate the consolidation of the democratic order in Italy.

Up to now, however, the intrigues of Italian and foreign reaction did not produce the expected results. Aldo Moro's tragedy not only failed to lead to a split of democratic and antifascist forces but, on the contrary, rallied them for the defence of the republican system.

The people of Italy are again demonstrating their political maturity and determination to prevent chaos and anarchy.

ITALY'S BERLINGUER SPEAKS ON 14 MAY ELECTIONS

LD072338Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2020 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 7 May--A mass meeting of the democratic public was held in the Italian town of Viterbo today. It was organized by the local federation of the Communist Party in preparation for the 14 May partial administrative elections. New organs of local authority in over 800 communes and the composition of the provincial councils of Viterbo and Pavia will be elected at that time.

Addressing a meeting, E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, said that the Italian society and its democratic institutions are experiencing a grave and dramatic time. Touching on the kidnaping of Aldo Moro, chairman of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, he said: Such criminal actions have nothing in common with the political struggle and it goes without saying that they cannot be represented as a revolutionary activity aimed at insuring a better future for mankind. They aim at undermining our democratic institutions.

The secretary general of the Italian Communist Party continued: In present conditions, the 14 May elections are assuming particular significance. Their results should demonstrate the people's desire that the new parliamentary majority act effectively. At the present time, no other political formula is able to insure salvation, betterment and renewal of the country better than the formula which was initiated during the 16 March parliamentary elections, when the new parliamentary majority with the participation of the communists came into being. E. Berlinguer stressed in conclusion: We communists are urging the working people to vote on 14 May for the party which has been following, is following, and shall be following the consistent course of democratic unity--the Italian Communist Party.

EGYPT'S CABINET RESHUFFLE, PEOPLE'S DISSATISFACTION LINKED

LD081322Y Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, May 8, TASS--Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mamduh Salim announced the reorganisation of the cabinet he heads. The new cabinet includes 30 people, all of them members of the ruling centre party.

Most of the key posts--of the war minister, foreign minister, minister of the interior, minister of economy and economic cooperation--are kept by the ministers who held them before. Five persons received ministerial portfolios for the first time.

Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Al-Qaysuni, who was guiding in the recent years the implementation the open-door economic policy, was dropped from the cabinet.

It is known that this policy, based on drawing widely foreign capital into the Egyptian economy and on all-out encouragement of the local private sector, has resulted in a considerable deterioration of the economic position of Egypt and in the noticeable lowering of the living standards of millions of the working people.

Deputy Prime Minister for Social Development Ghanim was also removed from the cabinet. Observers note that the posts that were held by Al-Qaysuni and Ghanim have been liquidated.

It is believed in the political circles of the Egyptian capital that the cabinet reshuffle, the second one in the past seven months, reflects the inability of the present leadership to solve a range of complex problems facing Egypt, above all, social and economic problems and indicates the striving of the authorities to lessen dissatisfaction among the people by replacing some leaders.

SHARP DIVISION REPORTED AT UNOFFICIAL OPEC MEETING

LD081244Y Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, May 8, TASS--The unofficial meeting of finance and oil ministers of the OPEC member-countries has closed in At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia). According to news agencies the meeting centered on the quota of oil output for a long-term period, increase in the price of oil to compensate for the damage as a result of depreciation of the U.S. dollar, renunciation of the dollar as the unit of account in the sale of oil. None of these problems has been resolved.

There was also a sharp division in the views of the delegates to the conference on this and other issues. While such countries as Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait and Venezuela demanded an immediate increase in the price of oil and effective counteremeasures to make up for the huge losses from a permanent drop in the dollar rate, Saudi Arabia and a number of other regimes following a pro-American line declared for preserving the status quo.

As a result of open pressure by Saudi Arabia--the capitalist world's biggest oil exporter--the offer to revise the price of oil till the end of the year was blocked.

The OPEC ministers set up a special committee to map out the strategy of organizing and preparing recommendations for an OPEC conference in Geneva in June this year. It is expected that the questions which were examined in At-Ta'if will again be discussed at it.

Condemnation of Saudis

LD081910Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] On the eve of the OPEC meeting in At-Ta'if it became obvious that it would be held in an atmosphere of sharp differences. Newspapers of the oil-producing countries have recently published figures showing the great losses to Arabs as a result of inflation in capitalist countries and the decreasing value of the dollar. The Libyan and Algerian delegates spoke of the decrease in oil revenues as a result of inflation. A number of delegates called for reconsideration of the role of the dollar as a currency for oil deals.

"In view of these demands, the stand adopted by the Saudi delegate was bound to draw attention. Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum, said that his country would oppose higher oil prices in the next 4 or 5 years. Moreover it refuses to abandon the dollar as a currency.

"This statement by the Saudi delegate aroused the indignation and condemnation of most of the participants in the At-Ta'if conference. They accused him of not defending the interests of his country and acting as a representative of American interests--the interests of the state that seeks to compensate for inflation and dollar depreciation at the expense of the oil-producing countries, Arab countries in particular."

SAO TOME LEADER ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA; COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

LD072218Y Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 7, TASS--A just settlement in the Middle East can only be reached through complete liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the granting of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, says a communique published here on the results of the visit to Algeria by Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The sides have confirmed that peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East problem is impossible without the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The communique condemns the policy of imperialism in Africa aimed against progressive regimes and expresses resolute support for all the peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

LIBYA, ALGERIA SAID READY TO HELP PROTECT SAO TOME

LD081116Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Yaounde, May 8 TASS--President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Manuel Pinto da Costa expressed satisfaction with the results of his visits to Libya and Algeria.

He said that Libya and Algeria unconditionally support the struggle of the people of Sao Tome and Principe for national revival and are ready to help protect the republic's sovereignty with all means at their disposal.

These friendly countries, Pinto da Costa said, are ready to cooperate with us in the interests of speeding up the economic development of Sao Tome and Principe.

SOCIALIST SUPPORT FOR CYPRUS BASED ON MUTUAL BENEFIT

NC051615Y Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 4 May 78 NC

[Commentary by Mikhail Fedorov: "The Socialist Countries Are Faithful Friends of the Cypriots"]

[Text] Speaking at the recent 18th Komsomol Congress, Leonid Brezhnev said: Events show that the firmer unity and solidarity among people of young states and the firmer their friendship with the socialist world--on whose support they can rely in their just cause--the more successfully they can defend their independence and vital interests.

Our commentator Mikhail Fedorov writes: The USSR leader's words apply completely to the Cyprus Republic. In their difficult struggle to safeguard their country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the Cypriot people found defenders of their just cause in the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. President Makarios said that if Cyprus continues to exist as a republic and equal member of the United Nations, this is primarily due to the support of the Soviet Union and the other faithful friends of the Cypriot people. The current situation in Cyprus remains tense, as it was in the past. The intercommunal talks on the future of the state reached a deadlock, and various mediators are proposing their own solution to the Cyprus problem. The efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are directed toward offering help to the Cypriots in their struggle to rid themselves of the guardianship NATO is imposing on them, so that the Cyprus problem may be discussed at a broad, representative conference under UN auspices, with the participation of all parties concerned. As is known, the proposal to convene such a conference has been made by the Soviet Union.

In present circumstances, our commentator goes on, the expansion and strengthening of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and every other socialist country and Cyprus in the political, economic and cultural fields constitute true support for consolidation of the sovereignty and independence of the Cyprus State, for the consolidation of its international recognition and standing. Political consultations are held between Cyprus and the socialist countries on questions of mutual interest and on current international problems. Exchanges of official visits are continuing. Recently, for instance, Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Minchev concluded a visit to Cyprus; Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis will visit the GDR soon; and Cyprus Finance Minister Patsalidhis will pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The legal basis of Cyprus' relations with the socialist countries is also being expanded. A consular agreement was recently signed between Cyprus and the Soviet Union, and a similar agreement with the GDR has been ratified. A tourist cooperation agreement, a program for cultural exchanges, and an agreement for economic and technical cooperation have been signed with Hungary and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are building their relations with Cyprus and the basis of full equality and mutual benefit. The attitude of the socialist countries toward Cyprus has been and continues to be appreciated by Cypriot leaders. In his recent interview with the Bulgarian newspaper TRUD, Cyprus President Kiprianou stated that the position of the socialist countries toward Cyprus had always been consistent. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community always support Cyprus at the United Nations, and the UN resolutions on Cyprus were passed after considerable support by the socialist countries. These resolutions, the Cypriot leader went on, constitute the basis and the political shield of our national cause. Our relations with the socialist countries are relations of friendship and cooperation.

SWAPO LEADERSHIP WITHDRAWS FROM TALKS ON NAMIBIA

LD082024Y Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 8, TASS--The leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has given up further talks with the five Western countries, members of the U.N. Security Council, on the question of Namibia. The talks were to open on May 8 in New York. The SWAPO Central Committee took the decision in view of the grave situation which developed as a result of an armed invasion by troops of the racist Republic of South Africa into the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and new threats addressed at that country.

As a result of the latest aggressive act by the RSA against Angola, says a statement circulated here by the permanent SWAPO observer at the U.N., hundreds of Namibian women, men and children were killed and wounded in the refugee camp at Cassinga in southern Angola. This savage attack by the South African military is another testimony to the stepped-up policy of RSA repressions and terror against SWAPO and all who support it. However, no repressions nor terror can break the will of the Namibian people fighting for emancipation from colonial oppression.

The SWAPO leadership strongly condemned attempts by imperialist quarters to justify Pretoria's racist acts of aggression and terror against the Namibian people.

The latest political and military repressions against SWAPO, along with diplomatic blackmail and pressure by Pretoria's allies, confirm that the forces of imperialism and racism are now resorting to dangerous manoeuvres and intrigues spearheaded against the attainment by the Namibian people of genuine independence, the statement points out. All these provocative actions considerably reduce the chances for a Namibian settlement through negotiations.

The SWAPO leadership reiterated that the Namibian people, leaning on the support of the democratic and progressive forces and a majority in the international community of nations, will not be intimidated by blackmail and threats. The SWAPO will carry on the political and armed struggle for the national liberation of Namibia and is prepared to make any sacrifices in the name of freedom and independence.

SKACHKOV TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN LUANDA

LD081814Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] The chairman of the Soviet Committee for External Economic Relations, Semen Skachkov, has left Moscow for Luanda, capital of Angola. He will head his country's delegation at a meeting of the bilateral commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade. The commission is to discuss the Soviet Union's participation in the development of Angola's power industry, shipbuilding, the health service and education.

FRENCH USE TANKS IN CHAD OFFENSIVE, PAPERS SAY

LD081317Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Paris, 3 May TASS--The Paris press is noting the further aggravation of the situation in the Republic of Chad where a further 200 French marines have been sent, according to LE MATIN, to reinforce Foreign Legion and paratroop subunits.

The newspapers are writing of the creation of an "air bridge" between Paris and N'djamena with bases in Dakar and Abidjan. French Transall military transport aircraft carrying soldiers and military supplies and Jaguar fighter-bombers are arriving in the Chad capital.

Foreign press agencies report that the French troops transferred to Chad have launched an offensive supported by tanks and aircraft against the positions of the National Liberation Front (FROLINAT). This grouping has been conducting military operations for a number of years against the government armed forces, but a few weeks ago a cease-fire agreement was reached with the mediation of Libya, Niger and Sudan; however fighting in Chad has resumed.

The Chad Supreme Military Council and the FROLINAT leadership are continuing to make statements stressing their desire for a settlement of the crisis and for national conciliation. FROLINAT is also pointing out that it will consider the cease-fire agreement to be invalid unless the French troops are withdrawn from the country's territory.

Commenting extensively on the events in Chad, the Paris press links the deterioration in the situation in the country with the French military intervention. In the opinion of LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, it could have more serious consequences for France than the aid to the Zaire Government last spring when a popular uprising took place in Shaba Province.

CONGOLESE DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU CONTROL EXPERIENCE

LD081447Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] A delegation from the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] headed by J.M. Ebak, member of the PCT Military Committee and chairman of the PCT Central Committee Party Control Commission, was in the Soviet Union from 22 April through 3 May in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PCT. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of the organization and activity of party control and people's control organs. In addition to Moscow the delegation visited Leningrad and Ulyanovsk. They had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission, the People's Control Commission, the Leningradskiy and Ulyanovskiy CPSU obkoms, and enterprises and institutions.

On 3 May the delegation left Moscow. At the airport it was seen off by I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission, and E. Oko, People's Republic of the Congo charge d'affaires ad interim to the Soviet Union.

BENIN DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU ORGANIZATIONAL EXPERIENCE

LD081449Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party was in the Soviet Union from 19 April through 2 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During its stay the delegation familiarized itself with CPSU experience in the sphere of party organizational work. The delegation members had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee organizational party work section, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, and the Oshskiy Kirgiz Obkom, visited a number of industrial enterprises and kolkhozes in the Kirgiz SSR, and took part in the May Day celebrations in Moscow.

On 2 May the delegation left for home.

FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT PROMISED REFORMS CAUSED DAUD OUSTER

LD081529Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "First Days of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul--The Afghan capital's most spacious square, which is overlooked by the main arch of the presidential palace, seems packed with the people who have entered it. The crowds line the gray fortress walls and flow through the open gates. Standing at his post, a young lieutenant in a tankman's helmet and with a submachinegun slung over his shoulder smiles affably at those who have come to view the scene of the revolution and express their support for the new power.

On 27 April, when the armed uprising occurred in Kabul, the presidential palace was overwhelmed. The traces of the fighting are still fresh. Two burned-out armored cars outside the wall, breaches caused by artillery fire yawning in the barrack building, walls pockmarked by splinters and bullets....

The events which preceded this historic day in the life of the Afghan people accumulated quite rapidly. On 17 April, a group of terrorists assassinated the progressive figure Amir Akbar Kabir, who was well known in the country. Several thousand people attended his funeral. On 25 April, arrests of state employees and officers known for their opposition views began. This was answered by the armed uprising. On the morning of 27 April, tank units advanced among the roads leading to Kabul. The government received an ultimatum. President M. Daud's refusal to leave his post led to clashes--fighting flared up in the city. At 1900, Kabul Radio transmitted a statement by the Revolutionary Council: "All state power has been handed over to the Afghan people!" As N.M. Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has declared, the action of 27 April was "the start of a national democratic revolution."

Such is the chronicle of events. What, then, were the profound sociopolitical causes of the revolutionary explosion of 27 April, or U Saura 1357, according to the Moslem calendar adopted in Afghanistan? They lie in the contradictory trends in Afghanistan's political development in recent years, in the sharp social inequality of different sections of the population and in the exacerbation of the class struggle. Let us recall that the monarchy had been preserved in the country until July 1973. The ruling clique, ignoring the people's needs, was growing richer, while the overwhelming majority of the population lived in poverty and was without rights. Feudal and semifeudal customs prevailed in the country. The interests of social development demanded a fundamental break with the obsolete social relations. Five years ago, the monarchy was overthrown, and Afghanistan became a republic.

The new government headed by M. Daud announced its intention to implement a number of reforms. The establishment of control over the banks, the introduction of a standard workday and measures to improve the public health and educational systems seemed to indicate that these promises would be fulfilled. However, the hopes of radical changes were not justified. This primarily concerns land reform, the significance of which can hardly be overestimated for Afghanistan, where almost 80 percent of the 18 million inhabitants live in rural localities. Even though the law was passed and land ownership was restricted, in fact the majority of landowners managed to keep their possessions. Landless peasants did not receive any land and continued to break their backs for the feudal lords. The majority of ministers in Daud's cabinet owned vast tracts of land. The promised political reforms were not implemented either. In this situation, broad discontent was growing in the country, which finally caused the explosion. Complex tasks of forming the new power, the intrigues of internal and external reactionary forces and struggling for a better future for the Afghan people, lie ahead.

IZVESTIYA RECALLS VIETNAM LIBERATION, NOTES PROBLEMS

LD051341Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "The Light of Freedom"]

[Text] Hanoi--It was the morning of 30 April 1975. The patriots' military units were entering Saigon--the largest city of South Vietnam and the last stronghold of the puppet regime--along all roads. At exactly 1400, a People's Army tank stopped before the gates of the so-called Palace of Independence. It was precisely here that an official representative of revolutionary power accepted the unconditional surrender of the puppet army and of the Saigon administration.

On 1 May 1975, the day of international solidarity of the working people, the banner of liberation was displayed throughout Vietnam. A new page was opened in the history of the heroic people, a people who had held out and triumphed in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors; a people who had shattered the neocolonialist regime.

Soon after the liberation, I chatted in the former presidential palace with Col Gen Tran Van Tra, chairman of the city's Military Administrative Committee which had been recently established.

"At the new stage of the revolution," the general said, "it is particularly important to choose the correct path, to determine the political line and to follow it precisely. Above all, we must insure strict revolutionary order and security, normalize economic life, supply the inhabitants with food, put industrial enterprises into operation, collect all abandoned weapons and conduct a precise registration of former military figures and officials of the puppet regime."

Can one really number the wide range of tasks confronting the new authorities? The solution of one problem invariably required the solution of the next one.

The Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] selected the only correct path, a path which has now endured the test of time. In November 1975, in Ho Chi Minh City, a political consultative conference took place. Delegations from North and South Vietnam outlined a specific plan of action aimed at reuniting the country at state level. On 25 April 1976--approximately a year after the liberation of the south--elections to the National Assembly of the united Vietnam were successfully held. The reunification plan was completed on 2 July 1976 with the creation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In December 1976, the historic Fourth VCP Congress took place and determined the main directions for the country's development. At subsequent plenums of the VCP Central Committee the most important economic problems established by the fourth congress were discussed. The party outlined a precise program to prepare the building of the material-technical base of socialism during the 10-year period following the liberation.

During the first 3 years since the victory, a broad range of problems had already been resolved. By the end of March 1978, illiteracy had been totally eliminated in the country. Approximately 13 million children enjoy a system of free education. More than 700,000 formerly unemployed people in Saigon have been found jobs. Medical aid is given free to the entire population. The nationalization of all important sectors of industry has been carried out. Enterprises belonging to foreign imperialists and to the local comprador bourgeoisie have come under state control. The banks, the entire financial system and foreign trade have become a monopoly of the state.

At the end of March 1978, a campaign began in the southern part of the country to eliminate the private capitalist sector and transfer former traders to production work. This is a complex process which requires great political flexibility. Performing the measures connected with this, people's power is manifesting its inherent feelings of humanism and far-sightedness.

Let us note that in old Saigon there were 1,687 trade offices, 420 service companies, and 795 export and import firms. The majority were under the control of bankers, stockbrokers and businessmen closely linked with international capital. In addition, over 500,000 people were employed in the small-scale retail trade.

After the south's liberation, the local capitalists and traders hoped to preserve their positions. They inflated prices on the market and sabotaged the economic and trade decisions of the organs of the people's power.

One prominent worker in the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City told me how the big merchants from the city region of Cho Lon, mainly inhabited by Chinese, were operating. They boasted that the people's power would never succeed in controlling trade. They did not discard dirty methods like bribery and blackmail and the concealment of food and manufactured goods. State storehouses have been plundered on the instructions of big merchants. Attempts to destroy the measures of the people's power to nationalize trade have also occurred.

Now an end has been put forever to this "black business" of old Saigon. Representatives of the youth, student and women's organizations have taken the broadest part in listing and registering all trade enterprises during the present nationalization campaign.

The transformations taking place in the south's internal trade are of great political and economic significance for all Vietnam. Of course, a birth is always accompanied by pains. Vietnam has encountered many difficulties during the 3 years since the victory. The problem of food supplies for the population is particularly acute in the country. This is explained also by the poor material and technical agriculture base. The climatic conditions of recent years have also been complex.

On the other hand--and this is also to a considerable extent the result of the now silent war--there is still a shortage of qualified specialists, funds to invest in industrial and agricultural production, and raw material in the republic.

What is taking over from the former private capitalist sector in trade? Answering this question, Le Quang Tuan, deputy chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Comittee, noted:

"Our city's trade administration is taking on the system of leadership of stores, storehouses and transport. The redistribution of manpower is also taking place. Thousands more people will be sent into industrial and agricultural production. Our task is to develop socialist trade and create a single socialist market which will reliably serve to provide the population with commodities and foodstuffs, promote the development of production, and stabilize people's living standard. Great attention is also being paid to the development of cooperative trade. In April alone, almost 300 cooperatives in the city received loans from the state bank."

"Our path has not been easy," said the well-known Vietnamese poet Xuan Diu. "We have advanced, recapturing one position after another from our enemies. In peacetime our difficulties are taking on a different character from those of the war years. But the people, guided by a Marxist-Leninist party armed with an inspiring program for building socialism will undoubtedly overcome all obstacles on this long and complex path and will attain the projected goal victoriously."

In this, heroic Vietnam is being rendered great assistance by its proven and loyal friends, primarily the Soviet Union.

SRV OFFICIAL REPORTS MASS EXODUS OF CHINESE

LD051656Y Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 5, TASS--Xuan Thuy, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP], member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of Vietnam, gave an interview to a VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY correspondent in connection with a Peking Radio report about a mass return to the PRC of Chinese residing in Vietnam. The interview is published today in the paper NHAN DAN.

Xuan Thuy relates that the Chinese working at some enterprises, in cooperatives, and schools, and enjoying normal conditions for work and life, have unexpectedly begun of late to sell their property, to acquire valuables and without passing border check points, to cross the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Such actions, he stressed, are contrary to Vietnamese laws and also to the agreements between China and Vietnam about emigration regulations.

Responsible Vietnamese officials, Xuan Thuy went on, informed the appropriate Chinese bodies about this. Among those who illegally crossed the border are persons who have again secretly returned to Vietnam.

The secretary of the VCP CC went on to say that a certain number of Chinese residing in Vietnam disseminated and continue to spread rumours to the effect that "there will be a big war" and that the Chinese residing in Vietnam are bound to suffer. This is why the Chinese, the spreaders of such rumours argue, must leave Vietnam as soon as possible. It was also maintained that the "PRC Government urges the Chinese emigrants to return home, and that those who fail to do so will be regarded as traitors...."

Xuan Thuy expressed regret that the majority of the Chinese residing in Vietnam believed these false assertions. After the liberation of the north of our country in 1954, Xuan Thuy went on, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China reached an accord with the Central Committee of our party that Chinese emigrants residing in Vietnam will be subordinated to the leadership of the Vietnamese party and should gradually adopt Vietnamese citizenship. Our party and our government have always respected this accord. For more than twenty years the Chinese residing in the north of Vietnam and employed in various branches of the national economy, enjoyed the same rights and shouldered the same duties as the Vietnamese.

In conclusion he said: We want the Chinese not to be deceived and want them to return to Vietnam for normal life and work. If anyone wants to return to China it is enough for him to make an application or departure to the local Vietnamese authorities and, in accordance with this wish, he will promptly receive permission to leave through borderline check points.

JAPAN SUBJECTED TO ECONOMIC, MILITARY PRESSURE AT U.S. TALKS

OW0813319Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] The Japan-U.S. summit talks, the second series of meetings in 14 months, have ended. In Washington, the head of the Japanese Government delegation held a series of talks with U.S. leaders which (?culminated) in the meeting between Prime Minister Fukuda and President Carter.

It is significant that no joint communique was issued following this meeting. Observers in Washington speculated on this by saying that it either reflects a serious gap between the two sides or indicates that secret discussions took place at the meeting and will be made public on a later date.

Nevertheless, based on newspaper reports, these are our initial impressions of developments at the Washington talks: Before Prime Minister Fukuda's U.S. visit, presidential adviser Brzezinski addressed a meeting of the Japan society in New York as if to lay the foundation for the Washington talks which followed. His speech was very programmatic in nature, and thus, seemed to hint at the role the U.S. Government assigns Japan in its Asia policy.

Brzezinski, noting that the United States plans to maintain its strategic presence in the Asian-Pacific area, stressed that the alliance with Japan will serve as a sort of "anchor" or "central element" to insure this presence.

What does his address really mean? Asian observers believe it contains Washington's intention to expand the scope of the Japan-U.S. security treaty--that is, to drag Japan into the Pentagon's military schemes in an area extremely remote from Japan. This kind of [word indistinct] has been confirmed by reports on the recent Japan-U.S. summit meeting.

The Japanese prime minister and the U.S. President agreed that the U.S. military presence should be maintained in Asia. Following his meeting with President Carter, Prime Minister Fukuda urged the United States to avoid retreat from Asia because, he said, if the United States retreated from involvement in Asia, it would lead to unrest in Southeast Asian nations. However, should there by any unrest in southern Asia, it will be due to an entirely different cause, i.e., the Pentagon plan to expand the network of U.S. military bases.

Japan supports this Pentagon plan. Judging from every factor, it does so because the major businesses in Japan see these bases as a safety guarantee for their investments in Southeast Asia. In this connection, it might be useful to note the following: Attempts by major Japanese businesses to reap a large profit in Southeast Asia are already causing sharp contradictions between Japan and the nations of this area. Japan's further concessions to the United States over the question of strengthening its military alliance will aggravate these contradictions.

After the Fukuda-Carter talks in March 1977, Japan drastically increased its military spending under U.S. pressure. Unsatisfied with these increases, however, the United States is demanding more. The hawks in the United States believe that if Japan's "peace" Constitution slows Japan's militarization, then the Japanese people should revise the Constitution.

Senator Long, Democrat and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, actually said this at a press conference following his meeting with Prime Minister Fukuda. Meanwhile, Senator Sparkman, Democrat and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also charged that the Japanese Constitution is curbing the country's military buildup.

The United States is increasing its pressure on Japan in economic relations, also. It became clear that the United States not only sought voluntary restraints on Japanese exports at the negotiations but also demanded removal of tariff barriers which limit Japan's imports of cars, farm products and other manufactured goods from the United States.

Prime Minister Fukuda, at a Washington press conference on 3 May, promised that Japan will make efforts to trim its trade surplus by slowing down exports including steel, color television sets, cars and other products. Special trade envoy Robert Strauss said the United States still regards Japanese efforts as inadequate.

Judging from the result of the Washington talks, the United States expects Japan to make further sacrifices in the economic field and at the same time to take on a greater burden in military spending.

OKINAWA RESOLUTION PROTESTS U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD090900Y Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 9, TASS--A resolution of protest against the holding of field firing by the units of the U.S. Armed Forces on Okinawa was passed today by the prefectural assembly of the island. The resolution sent to the Japanese Government and the U.S. administration points out that field firing is held in direct proximity to residential areas, which puts in jeopardy the safety of local population.

RESULTS OF MEXICO CITY IMF SESSION DESCRIBED

LD040738Y Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--PRAVDA's correspondent in Mexico City Leonid Maksimenko comments in the newspaper on the results of the scheduled session of the Political Committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which closed in the Mexican capital. Representatives of the IMF member-countries, he writes, were engaged in a quest for formulas and decisions that would help envigorate production in the capitalist countries, stabilise the rate of currencies, broaden trade and reduce unemployment.

The work of various groups and committees, the commentary points out, has shown that there are serious contradictions within the fund between the developing and developed capitalist states as well as among the latter. A reflection of these differences has been the struggle at the IMF on the question of accelerating the replacement of the U.S. dollar with a conventional unit, the so-called "special drawing rights" as world reserve money. Representatives of the developing countries declared against the tough terms on which the IMF credits are granted. They condemned discrimination in trade and demanded a sharp increase in financial aid. But these demands encountered the resistance of the leading capitalist powers with the USA at their head.

In an attempt to bring down the barrage of criticism against it, the commentary notes, the U.S. delegation proposed as the only formula the establishment of some harmony between developing countries, in order to remove trade barriers and to prevent the strengthening of protectionism. But this proposition was criticised by the Mexican delegation, which saw in it an encroachment on the right of every state to decide its economic policy. This view-point was supported also by some other countries.

As a result of the debate, Leonid Maksimenko writes in conclusion, the International Monetary Fund has failed to take any specific decisions. It was announced that the questions which were on the agenda of the session will again be examined at the annual assembly of the fund's directors, which is scheduled for September this year in Washington. "The meeting in Mexico City is fresh evidence of the fact that the deep-going contradictions inherent in capitalism are insoluble".

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN CUBA ON VISIT

LD090858Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana, May 9, TASS--Brigadier General Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, the president and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of the Congo, arrived in Cuba for an official visit at the invitation of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

At Jose Marti International Airport, the distinguished guest and persons accompanying him were met by Fidel Castro and other leaders of the party and Government of Cuba.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA EDITORIALS ON MAY DAY HOLIDAY

PRAVDA Editorial Stresses Peace

LD080633Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Day of Fraternity Among the People of Labor"]

[Text] May Day flows across the planet in a flood of scarlet flags. The people of labor on all continets of the earth are marking the day of international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and progress with demonstrations and meetings. "Workers of the world, unite!--this fiery slogan proclaimed by Marx and Engels 130 years ago still retains its lasting attraction. And the present May Day graphically attests the growing fraternity of the great world army of labor.

Today, the Soviet people are in a joyous, radiant mood. True to the great tradition they prepared remarkable labor gifts for the motherland on this festive occasion. Above the columns of demonstrators, placards bearing reports by millions of people on the successful implementation of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions sail by--on raising the efficiency and quality of work; on accelerating scientific and technical progress; on commissioning new shops and plants ahead of schedule, and on fulfilling of socialist pledges.

Responding in deed to the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee to mark the third year of the 5-year plan with shock labor, industrial workers have achieved production growth rates in the first quarter which are above those planned. They have also fulfilled the targets for the volume of products sold and the output of the majority of the most important types of goods. The farmers who are laying the basis for the next harvest in the spring fields are working hard. Together with the working class and kolkhoz peasantry and in common formation with the creators, the people's intelligentsia are laboring fruitfully. The recent awards of Lenin prizes in the field of science and technology, literature, art and architecture are recognition of its great services to the country.

The unity of all generations of builders of communism and all the nations and nationalities of the land of the soviets is indissoluble. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, which is firmly and consistently guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and is creatively enriching them, the Soviet people have built a developed socialist society--a society with a dynamic economy, a high standard of well-being and culture, true freedom and democracy. The right to work, rest, education and the guarantee of personal freedoms that the proletarians of Krasnaya Presuya, the weavers of Ivanovo-Voznesensk and the Baku oil workers dreamed about--the participants of the first May Days in Russia--have become reality in the country of victorious October and have been enshrined in the new USSR Constitution and the fundamental laws of the union republics. Our broad rights and freedoms, which have not only been proclaimed but are also insured in reality by the socialist state, serve as inspiration for the world's working people in their struggle against exploitation and for peace, democracy and socialism.

On the threshold of May Day the Soviet people's attention was drawn to our glorious youth and its foremost detachment--the Lenin Komsomol. From the rostrum of the 18th Komsomol Congress, the young builders of communism reported to the party and people on their heroic achievements on the fronts of the 5-year plan and swore loyalty to the behests of great Lenin. [paragraph continues]

The Komsomol members and all Soviet youth perceived the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech at the Komsomol congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as a combat program of life, struggle and labor. Today, 1 May, the words of this speech sound with particular meaning: "Proletarian, socialist internationalism is our great strength. It is the fruit of our convictions and the fire in our hearts. It is our banner."

The land of soviets has demonstrated loyalty to the banner of internationalism throughout its history. The traditions of internationalism and fraternal solidarity are now embodied in the major projects that socialist community states are managing together, with the great help given by the Soviet Union to the developing countries and with our decisive and selfless support of fighters against imperialism, the vestiges of colonialism, and for freedom, people's national independence and for the rights of and a better future for the working people.

The word "peace" is featured alongside the word "labor" on the May Day banners. There is no more noble an aim than to insure lasting peace and people's security. The peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its tireless efforts aimed at detente have won the profound gratitude of all honest people in the world. The new Soviet initiative expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, the aim of which is to achieve progress in ending the arms race and going over to disarmament, fully serves the people's longings. It was met with the understanding and broad support of all who cherish the destiny of mankind.

The Soviet people are greeting 1 May under a peaceful sky. On this festive day, overjoyed with what has been achieved and looking confidently forward, we send fraternal greetings to our class brothers and to all working people. Closely rallied around their dear party, the Soviet people are engaged in tremendous creative work. Marking this bright spring festival, they are demonstrating their firm desire to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and fulfill and overfulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Millions of builders of the new society see their main international duty in bringing the triumph of the brilliant ideals of communism nearer through their selfless labor.

Long live May Day!

"Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to new victories in communist building!"

IZVESTIYA Notes Economic Tasks

LD080629Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "A Nationwide Festival"]

[Text] Six decades ago, on 1 May 1918, IZVESTIYA wrote: "For the first time we are greeting May Day as free citizens of a socialist republic..." The 60th Soviet May Day is great and beautiful, the day of the international solidarity of the working people! It comes to us in all its beauty--in the blossoming of orchards; the brilliant green of the fields; the great achievements of our people building communism, and the very promising work in the spring fields.

And it is significant that representatives of the 38 million Komsomol members--loyal assistants and combat reserve of the Leninist party--should have assembled for their 18th congress on May Day eve in the Kremlin. [paragraph continues]

In response to the striking and ardent speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the congress delegates swore unanimously and with tremendous enthusiasm on behalf of all the country's young people to faithfully serve their socialist motherland and devote all their strength, knowledge and skills to implementing the great Lenin's behests.

Red banners flutter victoriously above the motherland. The hearts of Soviet people--creators and builders of communism--fill with joy. We have something to rejoice about and be proud of! Our chief pride and glory is mankind's first society of mature, developed socialism, with its boundless potential created under the party's leadership and through the people's selfless labor. We have something to rejoice about and be proud of! The USSR Constitution--the manifesto of the era of building communism, an historic document that gives the entire world the real truth about the most just social system on earth--acts, lives and works, providing each of us with rights and freedoms worthy of man. The implementation of the fundamental law develops the labor and political activeness of millions and unites the people even more closely around the beloved party, which exists for the people and serves the people.

The union republican constitutions were unanimously approved and adopted on May Day eve. Again and again we have convincing confirmation of the incomparable advantages of our socialist democracy--a practical and real democracy not a theoretical one--over the bourgeois democracy, the promises of which have a hollow ring as far as the working people are concerned. History proves the undeniable correctness of Lenin's idea that "power must be with the people." The fundamental law of our life enshrines this Leninist ideas. Our people's power is an unfading joy, a festival that is always with us.

On the threshold of the festival we heard the ardent appeals of the CPSU Central Committee to the working people of our motherland to persistently strive for maximum labor productivity, production efficiency and work quality. In his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "One of the most important features of life in our motherland today is the struggle for efficiency and quality. It is not a temporary campaign. It is the party's course, which has been pursued solemnly and for a long time. It is not only the key task of the current 5-year plan but also the determining factor of our economic and social development for many years to come."

Industrial workers are called upon to introduce more quickly and make effective use of production capacities, more fully satisfy the demand for consumer goods and improve their quality and range. Construction workers are urged to commission new projects on time and construct high-quality buildings economically and on a modern technical basis. It is the duty of agricultural workers to carry out exemplary spring fieldwork and actively struggle to achieve maximum harvests. The instructions and recommendations made by L.I. Brezhnev on his Siberia and Far East trip will undoubtedly facilitate the successful implementation of these complex tasks.

The industrial results for the first quarter have just been published. The plan for sales volume of industrial output, increase in labor productivity and output of the majority of the most important types of articles has been fulfilled. More than three-fourths of the output increase results from increased labor productivity.

Each day is a page of heroic deeds in the annals of the 10th 5-Year Plan. One of the most striking was the Lenin subbotnik. Responding to their hearts and to the call of duty, tens and tens of millions of Soviet patriots worked on this day.

In celebrating the day of proletarian internationalism and the international solidarity of the working people in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction and for peace, democracy and socialism, we are joined by the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind. Working people all over the world, in whose consciousness the symbols of May Day--labor and peace--are as one, are once again demonstrating unshakable unity.

We are celebrating May Day beneath a clear and peaceful sky. The Soviet people have been through many ordeals. They have been through the flames of war and have known both the grief of loss and the joy of victory. The well-deserved reward for all this is the bright life the Soviet people have created for themselves. The well-deserved reward for all this is the 33 peaceful years we have had since the end of the war. This is perhaps the longest period of peace in our country's long history.

Soviet people are perfectly well aware that they are indebted for this to the wise, peace-loving foreign policy of our party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, whose name honest people the world over associate with the indefatigable struggle to deepen detente and spread it to all continents; to end the arms race and eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster; to struggle for general and complete disarmament, peace and social progress.

Working people's hearts ardently respond to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the 18th Komsomol Congress: "To protect our land and hand it over to the younger generation in all its present richness and beauty untouched by the flames of nuclear conflagration--this, we believe, is what mankind should be aiming at."

Under conditions of peace the land of the soviets is solving the imposing economic and social problems set by the 25th CPSU Congress. The Communist Party has converted its party slogan--"All for Man, for the Good of Man"--into thousands and thousands of practical deeds. Shock labor, widespread socialist competition, readiness to work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today--this is the people's response to the party's constant concern for their welfare and happiness.

In greeting May Day, the festival of the revolutionary renewal of the world, the working people of the Soviet Union, together with their beloved party, which is leading us along the Leninist path to new victories, proclaim:

"Long live the great inviolable unity of party and people!"

BRIEFS

CRITICISM OF BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGIES--A republic-level conference on the state of and tasks for the scientific criticism of bourgeois ideologies ended recently in Ternopol. It was held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian Ministries of Higher and Secondary Special Education and of Education. Prominent scientists from Moscow and Kiev, as well as lecturers from the Ukraine's most important higher educational establishments, closely examined questions involving the ideological struggle at the present stage and tasks for further improving the education of students. The conference participants exchanged work experiences and outlined the ways to further improve the teaching of social sciences in higher educational establishments, as well as the forms and methods of the ideological training of students. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 6 May 78 AU]

RSFSR GOVERNMENT VIEWS 1ST QUARTER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD051055Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on 28 April discussed the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR and the implementation of the RSFSR state budget for the first quarter of 1978.

As a result of the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and the tenets and conclusions contained in the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also the broadly developed socialist competition in connection with the letter of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee to party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the RSFSR working people have achieved further successes in developing the republic's economy and in raising the people's well-being in the first quarter of 1978.

In the RSFSR the growth of industrial production for the first quarter of 1978 compared with the first quarter of 1977 equalled 5.3 percent, against 4.5 percent according to the 1978 plan. The plan for the volume of output sold was fulfilled by 101 percent. The quarterly plan was fulfilled by all the RSFSR industrial ministries and departments, Moscow and Leningrad industry and all the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts with the exception of the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry and Kemerovskaya, Pskovskaya, Smolenskaya, Tambovskaya, Tyumenskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts.

In the first quarter of 1978, labor productivity in RSFSR industry increased by 4.4 percent as against 3.8 percent according to the plan. The quarterly plan for state purchases of milk and eggs was overfulfilled. The RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transportation overfulfilled the plan for the transportation of goods and freight turnover.

The social program is being successfully implemented. The average monthly wage of workers and employees in the first quarter increased by 3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year and retail trade turnover rose by 5.8 percent.

The RSFSR state budget for the first quarter of 1978 was fulfilled by 102.6 percent in terms of income. The state budget income plans of all autonomous republics and the budget income plans of the krays, oblasts and Moscow and Leningrad were fulfilled.

At the same time, shortcomings in the fulfillment of the plan and budget for the first quarter of 1978 were noted at the session.

Certain RSFSR ministries and departments, councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms did not insure the fulfillment of the targets for industrial and agricultural production, the output of the fixed product lists, capital construction, the commissioning and assimilation of production capacities, the growth of labor productivity, profits or the reduction of the prime cost of output.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the ministries and department leaders of the RSFSR, the councils of ministers of autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, the Moscow and Leningrad gorispolkoms--guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and the directions and recommendations given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his trip to Siberia and the Far East and his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress--to carefully analyze the results of the plan fulfillment for the first quarter of 1978, keeping in mind the need to concentrate their main efforts on insuring fulfillment of the plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted for 1978 and the 5-year plan as a whole and seeking out additional reserves to increase production of consumer goods.

The councils of ministers of autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the RSFSR Ministry of Procurement, the RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the RSFSR Selkhoztekhnika are requested to take additional measures for successful spring fieldwork, for unconditional fulfillment of the sowing plan and also for the appropriate care of crops in order to lay a firm basis for a good harvest.

The session was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ESTONIAN CP CC CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS

LD080639Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ETA--A conference of party raykom and gorkom first secretaries and soviet gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen was held on 27 April in the Estonian CP Central Committee. Questions on the preparations for the spring sowing and also the work of transportation on public holidays were examined.

The conference was opened by I. Kebin, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. He noted that all the party raykoms and gorkoms and soviet ispolkoms must insure the timely execution of the spring fieldwork in the set periods. Because of unfavorable weather the start has been delayed. The task of the farmers and also the Estonian Selkhoztekhnika workers and rural working people is to exert maximum effort for quick and high-quality sowing. The rayon and farm leaders must show concern for compiling carefully thought-out work schedules in order to use favorable weather on public holidays to the best effect. The desire of the rural workers to feed the winter crops and carry out sowing in the shortest possible time must be consolidated by good organization of labor in all links--from the rayon associations of the Estonian Selkhoztekhnika to the sectors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Rural workers must exert maximum effort to hand over all the lands allocated for the expansion of sowing areas.

Comrade Kebin spoke of the state of kolkhozes and sovkhozes' provision with machine operator cadres, which does not yet meet the tasks and the level of equipment everywhere, and of the need to attract machine operators from other sectors of the national economy into fieldwork.

The second important task is the need to insure the uninterrupted and rhythmical work of transportation, particularly railroad transportation, on public holidays to avoid trucks standing idle while national economic freight is being loaded and unloaded.

N. Yuganson, first secretary of the Tallin Gorkom; A. Tammeorg, first secretary of the Pyarnu Gorkom; A. Ulsi, first secretary of the Rakvereskiy Raykom; V. Roosmas, first secretary of the Paydeskiy Raykom; F. Pyartelpoeg, chairman of the Vyruskiy Rayispolkom; Ya. Ganzen, first secretary of the Pyarnuskiy Raykom; A. Pedayas, Estonian procurement minister; and B. Saul, deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, made speeches on the questions discussed.

V. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, and E. Tynurist, first deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, also made speeches.

Summing up the results of the conference, I. Kebin expressed his confidence that the agricultural workers will greet May Day with high spirits and enthusiasm and will mark it with great labor successes in the spring sowing, which will be one of the stages in the struggle for the fulfillment of the socialist pledges adopted for the third year of the 5-year plan.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: Comrades K. Lebedyev, K. Vayno, L. Lentsman and A. Pork; Deputy Chairmen of the Estonian Council of Ministers V. Kyao and G. Tynspoeg; Estonian Ministers Kh. Myannik and A. Essenson; A. Mette, chairman of the Estonian Selkhoztekhnika Association; and others.

BRIEFS

FAR EAST CEMENT PLANT--During the construction of the Novospasskiy cement plant, a 200-ton lift capacity construction crane was used for the first time in the Far East to assemble components of the building. Some 5,000 people were engaged in the construction and installation work of the first section. Addressing a meeting at which outstanding workers of the project were presented government awards, Primorskiy Kraykom First Secretary Lomakin said that with the commissioning of the second technological line the comprehensive construction of the Far East's largest building materials enterprise--with a capacity of 2.33 million tons of cement a year--has been completed. He added that despite successes, shortcomings cannot be overlooked, and called for more persistent dissemination of leading experience, increased individual responsibility for assigned tasks and strengthened discipline and organization. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 3 May 78 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 7-9 MAY

LD090416 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2300 GMT on 7 May reports that sowing work in the Mordovskaya ASSR is speeding up. The soil is easy to work after the recent rains, and the moisture reserves have increased. Two-thirds of the allocated land has already been sown to spring crops. The mass sowing of sugar-beets, corn, potatoes and vegetables is now underway.

At 0700 GMT on 8 May the radio reports that the sowing of rice in Kazakhstan has ended. The largest area sown to rice is in the republic's Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast. The area sown to rice in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast has been increased.

At 1100 GMT the radio notes that farmers of Altayskiy Kray have pledged to produce no less than 8 million tons of grain every year during the current 5-year plan. This year grain will be sown on an area of 5 million hectares in the kray. The radio also reports that farm machinery operators in Krasnoyarskiy Kray are working according to a squeezed schedule--"uplotnenny grafik."

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that spring crops have already been sown on millions of hectares in the country. Mass sowing is underway in oblasts, in the central, north-western and Volga regions. This year grain will occupy 5 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray and 2.33 million hectares in Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

Finally, at 0000 GMT on 9 May the radio notes that sugar beets will occupy more than 60,000 hectares in Altaskiy Kray this year. The sowing of peas, sunflowers, flax and other early crops is being carried out throughout the kray. Grain sowing in the kray's main cornfields--the Kulundinskaya and forest steppes--will start in the latter part of May, when the soil has thawed well.

PRAVDA REVIEWS, CRITICIZES EARLY MAY AGRICULTURAL SCENE

LD081419Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "May Field"]

[Text] The last month of spring has "compressed" within itself a tremendous volume of work. The sowing of early spring crops is not yet complete, but it is already the time for late crops. Machine operators are sowing beets, corn and sunflowers and planting potatoes and vegetables. "Sow at the best agrotechnical times, with high quality!"--This is the farmers' motto. Many of them marked the May Day festival with shock labor in the spring field.

During the past week the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes sowed a large area--16.3 million hectares, and spring crops have been sown, in all, on 51.5 million hectares since the start of the sowing campaign, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] reports. The sowing plan has been fulfilled by 34 percent. Grain and pulse crops occupy an extensive area of 29.6 million hectares.

Spring work is spreading daily on RSFSR farms. Here 26.4 million hectares had been sown by 1 May, of which 18.8 million hectares were occupied by spring grain crops.

Fewer and fewer unsown areas remain on Ukrainian farms. Spring crops here occupy more than 14 million hectares--76 percent of the plan.

The sowing campaign is coming to an end on beet and cotton plantations. Sugar beets occupy 3.3 million hectares (88 percent of the plan), and cotton 2.83 million hectares (94 percent of the plan). And spring work is at its height among vegetable and potato growers.

The best times for sowing corn have now arrived in many regions of the country. The experience of progressive workers employed in cultivating this highly productive crop graphically shows that it is one of the most important sources for replenishing grain stocks and creating a sound fodder base. This year more than 18 million hectares have been allocated to it. Despite the whims of spring, many farms in the south are rapidly sowing corn. By the beginning of May it had been sown over an area of 3,693,000 hectares, which is 20 percent of the plan.

This year farmers are allocating almost 3 million hectares to growing grain corn. With solicitous care each of them can produce quite high returns, for certain farms have learned how to produce harvests exceeding 80 and more quintals of grain per hectare. Farmers in the Central Asian republics obtain heavy corn harvests on irrigated land. In Uzbekistan, for example, the average corn yield last year stood at 68.5 quintals per hectare, in Kirgizia at more than 50 quintals and in Tadzhikistan at approximately 47 quintals. This year, too, the farms in these republics have developed competition to increase grain corn production and sales to the state. Farms in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan have already completed sowing on grain plantations and it is being completed in Kirgizia and Turkmenia.

Farms in Zaporozhskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Kirovogradskaya oblasts are sowing corn in an organized manner. In Khersonskaya Oblast 300 links have placed the crop's cultivation under their "guardianship." The collective headed by A. Korchinskiy, winner of the USSR State Prize, is the initiator of the competition for big harvests here. His link, which last year gathered 100 quintals of grain per hectare from the fields of the sovkhoz names for the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine, plans this year to exceed those indicators and to obtain 104 quintals.

Following the link's initiative and having studied its experience carefully, Khersonskaya Oblast farmers are considerably extending the area sown to grain corn and plan to harvest no less than 0.25 million tons this year. However, the area sown to grain corn is being reduced in a number of Ukrainian rayons.

Farms in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Georgia and the Dagestanskaya and Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR's are sowing grain corn more slowly than last year. Despite a shortage of seeds in a number of places, graingrowers are not hurrying to fetch them from procurement centers. This work is particularly behind in Moldavia, Armenia and certain RSFSR oblasts.

The May Days are decisive in sowing. Let everyone now working in the fields constantly remember the graingrower's immutable law: "If you are 1 hour behind in springtime, you will not make up for it in a year." And not only remember it but also make the maximum effort in order to create in spring the reliable basis of a rich harvest.

AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS BOOST USSR'S WORLD INFLUENCE

LD081455Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 78 p 2 LD

[Mikhail Alekseyev article: "The Happiness of Good Deeds"]

[Excerpt] We are all being summoned forward toward new historical frontiers by great plans.

Clearly outlined by the 25th congress of our party, these plans have led thousands of fearless romantics into the dense Siberian forests. It was there that underground reserves, numbed by permafrost, were discovered and rivers of oil and gas gushed along steel pipes stretching over thousands of verts. In an amazingly brief space of time the West Siberian oil workers produced a billion tons of oil and the Baykal-Amur Railroad--that legendary epoch-making project that is gaining strength and energy! This main line already extends toward new, incalculable treasures to put them at the service of man--the greatest value and most priceless treasure in our society of developed socialism.

It is better to see just once than to hear a hundred times. This has been verified by people's experience for centuries. The man who bears the brunt of responsibility for enormous state concerns set off on a tour of Siberia and the Far East and traveled to those places where the main construction sites of the 5-year plan are developing, where the backbone of our power is created, where the shock Komsomol sites have extended; traveled to the most remote frontiers of the motherland where "the man with the gun" keeps unremitting watch safeguarding Soviet people's tranquility and peaceful labor.

We know that youthful energy can work miracles if it is correctly guided. Hundreds of thousands of young men and women set off to build the Baykal-Amur Railroad at the harshest time: the hard front was at its fiercest, there was no housing. But a great goal was set before the young people, and youth's energy produced wonderful results. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who recently returned from his trip to these regions, described this wonderfully in his profound speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

...Spring is talking. The sowing season is at its height. Grain must be sown and the seeds must be cast into the warm earth, filled with impatient material desire, so that green shoots may appear in a few days. Perhaps the sowers, engaged in the most humane and wise job in the world, might put this differently, but they already know well that a big harvest is expected from them.

Accustomed to the daily routine, my contemporaries, particularly those who are young, take everything for granted. They are not surprised by the highly meaningful and socially important fact that on the land where, in the not-so-remote past a crust of hard bread was regarded as about the only food, where hordes of beggars besieged cities and villages from dawn till dusk; where every bad harvest meant millions of human lives lost; where the modern plow was regarded as almost the acme of the plowman's technical equipment, that on this land daily bread is now spoken of in a different, perhaps more global sense. Even drought in one or several regions of the country (and unfortunately it visits us far more frequently than we would like)--even drought is not now taken as a fatal, terrible disaster, for others immediately comes to the aid of these regions.

Now that powerful equipment is flowing into the countryside, now that "electric rivers" are being directed there as they are to the cities, the word "drought" is gradually losing its fatal, terrible meaning. As expected, under the conditions of the developed socialist society the city and the countryside have moved rapidly toward each other. Their union, which Lenin predicted in the first years after the revolution, has acquired not only visible but perfectly real and profound features behind which you can hear the future's voice. The time will come when the city and village workers will differ only in that they work in different production sectors.

Production....In speaking of it we must not forget for a minute (especially now, during the spring sowing season) that our party, as before, regards the increased production of bread and grain as one of the main agricultural tasks. Bread is not merely our greatest national resource. It is not only our own, national, interests which we have in mind. It is well known that hundreds of millions of people in the world are literally starving or are living in want. And most often it is precisely bread which they lack. Consequently bread is also the friend's hand held out to neighbors and friends who have suffered from natural disasters. Can we who are internationalists in our spirit and our essence fail to think of this! Since olden days people have judged a country's importance among others not only by its gold stocks but also by its grain stocks.

KIRGIZ AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL ON SEED CULTIVATION

LD051432Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Nikolay Ilich Bukhtayarov, head of a department at the Kirgiz Ministry of Agriculture--recorded]

[Summary] [Bukhtayarov] Until recently every farm in the republic was engaged in seed production so as to insure supplies for themselves. But the price of the seeds was high and it was difficult to apply front-ranking agricultural methods. Now specialized seed cultivation farms have been set up in all rayons. More than 50 have been set up and every one of these farms will provide seeds for its own rayon. These seeds will be exclusively first and second class.

[Question] Kirgiz selectionists have developed new grain crop strains recently such as Przhevalsk wheat and Intensivnaya wheat. What is being done to increase the seed production of such high-yield strains?

[Answer] The introduction of the production of zonal graded seed strains, especially those of local selection, is very important for further increasing yields. Scientists have calculated that the introduction to production of new grain crop strains will give an additional annual yield of 20-30,000 tons, apart from the Przhevalsk and Intensivnaya wheats. Kirgiz selectionists have developed the promising wheat strain (?Araraticum)-80, and two barley strains--Naryn-27 and Nutans-970. These will insure an additional yield of 3 to 5 quintals per hectare on average.

This year the Przhevalsk wheat has already been sown on a considerable area in Issyk-Kulskaya oblast. The reproduction of the seeds of the Intensivnaya wheat is progressing quickly. This year 6,500 tons of these seeds will be produced making it possible to sow them on an area of 40,000 hectares in 1979. The Naryn-27 barley has already been sown on an area of (?120,000) hectares which is half of the area alloted to this crop. Flax cultivation farms have completed sowing on all the area alloted to the crop--more than 60,000 hectares. These farms will harvest about 1 million quintals of seeds this year.

USTINOV DELIVERS ENCOMIUM ON TWO BREZHNEV BOOKS

LD051505Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" has just ended in the Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army in Moscow. The participants in the conference were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense. He said in part:

[Ustinov--begin recording] Allow me to pass on to you, participants in the conference, cordial greetings and wishes for your good health and success in work from the author of these remarkable books, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

He has asked me also to pass on his warm congratulations on the victory holiday. [applause]

"Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" are devoted to various stages of the heroic struggle and self-sacrificing labor of the Soviet people led by the Communist Party; they are organically united. These are books about a feat of arms, about a feat of labor, and about the unshakeable devotion of the cause of the party of Lenin and the bright ideals of communism. These are books about the inflexible steadfastness, courage and patriotism of the Soviet people.

In "Malaya Zemlya", the author vividly, interestingly and movingly tells of the feat of Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Using the example of the battles to take and hold this small but very important beachhead, Leonid Ilich has revealed the remarkable characteristics of the Soviet serviceman and has shown the many-sided work of the party in leading the struggle of our people against the hated enemy. Soviet servicemen are called men of Herculean spirit in "Malaya Zemlya," and they, as all Soviet people, were indeed such. From these men, the present generation of Soviet people as well as servicemen of the Army and Navy should learn boundless devotion to the Communist Party and the socialist homeland, and valor and fearlessness. We find much that is instructive in its pages. The author generously shares everything he experienced, felt and thought with his readers.

Now, on the eve of Victory Day, Leonid Ilich's words sound forth in a special and moving way. Now, a third of a century later, when one remembers what fell to the lot of the fighting men, commanders and political workers of our Army, one sometimes cannot even believe that all this happened, that it could have been possible to endure this. We endured it, however; we endured everything. We came though it all and defeated and smashed the fascist. [applause]

From the first to the last days of the war, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was at the forefront of the struggle against fascism, in the very heart of the fighting. He took part in the battles as one of the many soldiers of the party, sent by it to responsible Army field posts. A major political leader, he made a large contribution to drawing up and implementing the plans for many operations. He also carried out enormous organizational and political work with the troops, being deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Southern Front, chief of the Political Department of the 18th Army, and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ukrainian Front.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev took an active part in a number of major operations in the Caucasus, on the Black Sea coast, in the Ukraine, and in the liberation of Romania, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders. Leonid Ilich was always in the midst of the masses and of the events at the front. His broad political outlook, his ability to see the great in the small and his experience as a major party, state and military figure have enabled Leonid Ilich to create such a remarkable book as "Malaya Zemlya."

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's other book, "Rebirth," tells of a difficult and important stage in the life of our country and the restoration of the national economy, which had been destroyed by the war in the first post-war years. In it, the author shows how our party motivated the people to a great new feat in speedily liquidating the consequences of the war and further developing the economy.

Leading the party organizations in Zaporozhye and the Dnepropetrovsk area, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was again found in the forefront of what is now the labor front. And again, as in "Malaya Zemlya," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev graphically, vividly and very warmly tells of the working people: of how factories, coal mines, ore mines and power stations were returned to life by them in a self-sacrificing and heroic manner under the leadership of the party; how sovkhozes and kolkhozes were brought back to life, and how new towns and villages grew up from the ruins.

This was a feat of the people, a feat of labor and creation. Both books by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are outstanding monuments to the unprecedented courage and steadfastness of the Soviet people during the last war, a truthful and moving document of that heroic time, and a striking tale of the war and of the rebirth of the national economy, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

This is why they have so rapidly gained national recognition. They are being read both by war veterans, grey with age; by workers of the rear; by people of the older generations; by our young people. Our discussion today of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books will give us the opportunity not only to more deeply comprehend their enormous theoretical and practical significance, but also to draw up certain recommendations concerning the art of war, construction of the armed forces and education of Soviet servicemen. [applause] [end recording]

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, first deputy USSR minister of defense, also spoke at the conference. The theme of his report was: "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the Style of Troop Leadership."

Marshal of the USSR Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, first deputy USSR minister of defense, delivered a report on the theme: "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 'Malaya Zemlya and'Its Significance for Military Theory and History and for Training and Educating Armed Forces Personnel."

Then Army General Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, delivered a report: "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the Experience of Party and Political Work During the Great Patriotic War and Its Utilization in Modern Conditions."

MILITARY LEADERS HAIL OBSERVANCE OF VICTORY DAY

Ground Forces Chief

LD051210Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 5 May--"The fate of the USSR and the whole world was decided on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet people and armed forces won a great victory after enduring a very trying period. Having withstood this with honor, the country convincingly demonstrated the superiority of socialism over capitalism in the economic, ideological and military spheres," said Army Gen Ivan Pavlovskiy. The commander in chief of the Soviet Ground Forces gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with Victory Day--9 May.

The military leader said the border battles of the first few days of the war, the mighty battles at Odessa, Sevastopol, Kiev, the approaches to Moscow, the walls of Leningrad and [name indistinct] Tula, Novorossiysk and Kerch, the Kursk bulge, the Caucasus, on the Dnepr and in Belorussia, the mighty operations of 1944 and the final stages of the war became historic landmarks on the road to victory. "The Communist Party fused the political, economic, military and ideological leadership of the country and turned it into a military camp," he stressed.

The victory over fascist Germany promoted a fresh upsurge of the revolutionary process begun by the Great October. The world system of socialism was formed, and a profound revamping of the whole system of international relations took place. On this basis, thanks to the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the socialist countries and the persistent struggle by peoples of all continents, over the past few years the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems have become confirmed in practice, said General Pavlovskiy.

"However, aggressive imperialist circles are doing everything in their power to slow down this process, inflating military budgets and stepping up the arms race. Under these conditions the party and the Soviet state are doing everything necessary to strengthen the defensive capability of the homeland and improve the Army and Navy," he said.

In his speech at the Komsomol congress in the Kremlin Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that "the borders of our homeland are shielded from any surprise, and the matter of its defense is in experienced and loyal hands."

"Surrounded by the love of the people and guided by the Communist Party the Soviet Armed Forces are always ready to carry out their constitutional duty--to give an immediate rebuff to any aggressor and to defend the gains of socialism and communism," said General Pavlovskiy.

Rocket Forces Chief

LD081347 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0740 GMT on 8 May carries a talk by Col Gen Petr Andreyevich Gorchakov, member of the Military Council, chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces and hero of the Soviet Union, on the eve of Victory Day, which is being celebrated on 9 May.

After stressing the tremendous significance of the defeat of fascist Germany, he outlines in detail some of the most important battles and events of the war, some of which were described in Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya."

"The victory over the fascist bloc," he says, "was won through joint efforts by many peoples. Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, the allied forces of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia--and at the concluding phase the forces of Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary--fought the enemy. An important role in the struggle against fascism was played by the resistance movement. A great contribution to the general victory over the enemy was made by the peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition. However, our country was the main obstacle that blocked the way to world domination by German fascism, bearing the main brunt of the war. In the war years, this unarguable truth was repeatedly admitted by political, military and public figures of the Western powers.

"But today the bourgeois falsifiers are doing their level best to minimize the role of the Soviet Union and its armed forces in the rout of the fascist aggressors, are attempting to eradicate from the memories of peoples the greatness of the exploits performed by the land of socialism during World War II. But they will never succeed in doing this. The whole world knows that the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution to routing of fascism," Gorchakov says.

The Soviet victory, he continues, was a victory for the ideas born of October. It was very much a "popular" war, with a strong part played by the partisan movement. It was a victory for Soviet military science based on Marxist-Leninist principles. It was thanks to the party that the people could be mobilized to repel the aggressor.

"The victory of the Soviet people radically changed the international situation," Gorchakov says. "Reactionary regimes fell in a number of states of Europe and Asia. The mighty world system of socialism arose. It is now the most influential force in the world arena. The most important results of our victory were the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the acceleration of the development of the world revolutionary process. Affected by the change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism, there was a definite shift toward the relaxation of international tension," Gorchakov says.

"The active peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are finding increasing support and approval throughout the world. All mankind knows that the countries of socialism threaten no one and do not intend to attack anybody. Peace, not war, is needed for socialist and communist construction. And if the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries now are forced to maintain their military might at the appropriate level, this is dictated by the international situation, by the existence of imperialism, the aggressive nature of which has not changed. The most reactionary circles of a number of imperialist states have not laid down their arms and are hindering positive changes in international relations. They urge on the arms race, promote continuation of tension in a number of world regions and intensify ideological sabotage of socialist countries. In these circumstances, the Communist Party is adopting all necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense capacity and maintain the constant combat readiness of the army and navy," Gorchakov says.

After quoting from Brezhnev's recent speech to the Komsomol congress, Gorchakov goes on to say that the Soviet Armed Forces wholeheartedly back the policy of the party, the central bodies and Brezhnev, and are very keen on Brezhnev's books. They are proud that Brezhnev has been awarded the Order of Victory and pleased that he visited a number of vessels and units during his trip to Siberia and the Far East. Gorchakov concludes with holiday greetings on the occasion of tomorrow's Victory Day.

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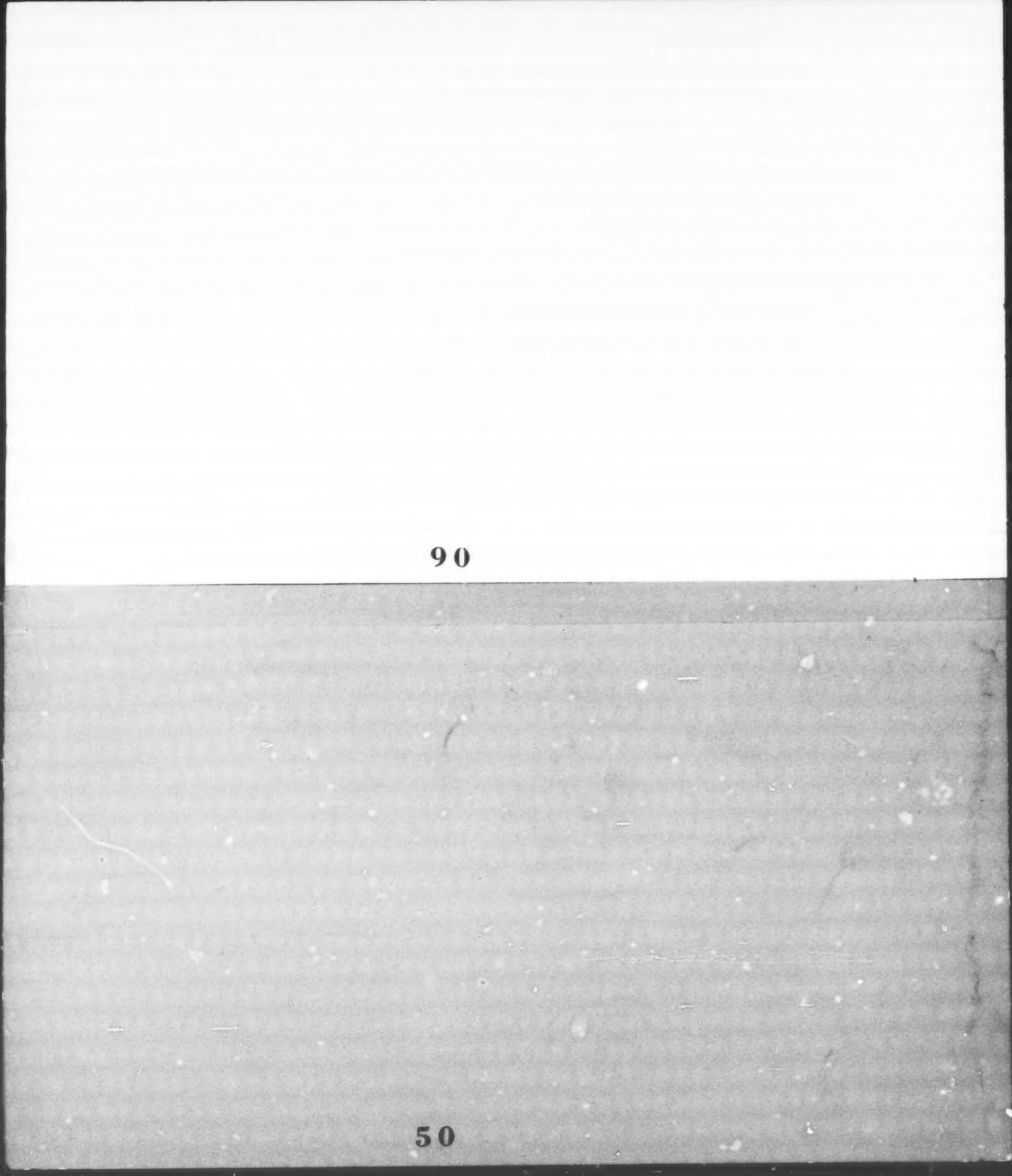
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